

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 223

PRICE TWO CENTS

EFFORT TO INTEREST NEW ENGLANDERS IN SHIP LINE TO NORWAY

Million Dollars Asked From State Appropriation for Construction of Vessel to Ply From Boston to Bergen

PRIVATE AID SOUGHT

Business Interests Generally and Chamber of Commerce Members Heartily in Favor of Project to Better Trade

One million dollars of the appropriation credited to the directors of the port has been asked for the construction of a 12,000-ton steamship to start a direct service between Bergen, Norway, and Boston, but Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors, does not see how it is possible to use a portion of the \$9,000,000 that way. Consequently the Chamber of Commerce and the port directors are seeking to interest capital in New England in such a line.

The proposed service would be under the management of the new Norwegian-American line (Den Norske Amerika Linie A. S.) which is to establish service between Bergen and New York next spring with two new 12,000-ton steamers of the combination freight and passenger type.

Many exporters of this city believe that such a line would not only greatly benefit Boston, but that there would be plenty of business with the Scandinavian peoples to maintain a monthly service. William H. Bain, a wholesale grocer and member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, would like to see such a service established.

"I think in a general way," said Mr. Bain, "it must eventually be a fine thing. It certainly appears to me to be a good proposition and one which would greatly benefit the port of Boston."

"I can't imagine any one expressing a contrary opinion to such a line. Very large quantities of sardines are shipped from Norway."

David O. Ives, transportation expert of the Chamber of Commerce, says that his department is doing everything it can to bring about the establishment of such a line. He finds many persons who are enthusiastic over such a service.

"A direct line between this port and Norway," said William L. Woodbury, expert on grain exports for C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Chamber of Commerce, "would benefit Boston largely. We want all the steamship lines we can get here."

"There is a great deal of American grain and Canadian grain through American ports bought by Scandinavians. This season promises big business because of the big crops."

"All the ocean freight room on the steamship lines has been taken liberally to all ports way into next year. Already the rates are higher than last year, and at that time they were higher than for the last dozen years. These high rates and the large amount of business should be profitable to the steamship lines."

All classes of American manufactures and quantities of food supplies would be included in the list of available exports from Boston, and from Norway the line would bring to this port wood pulp, dried and canned fish and ore.

Parties interested in the new service point out the success of the Boston branch of the Scandinavian-American line, a freight service between Copenhagen, Denmark, and this port. The business of that line has more than doubled in the last few years, its agents say.

AMERICAN ENGINEER TAKEN

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—According to official reports to Ambassador Wilson on Thursday Rowan Ayers, an American engineer, who was captured by the rebels near Morla, capital of Michoacan, was killed. Ayers' capture was reported to the embassy several days ago and Mexican federalists searched for him.

A clean newspaper is a welcome visitor in all refined homes; it will help in a telling way in homes where the best in newspaper literature may be wanting. By sending the Monitor to the former where it may not now be known but would be appreciated and by handing it to the latter where its influence would be for good, you can greatly help the cause of clean journalism.

TUBS, AUTO ENGINES IN CHELSEA MUSTER

Contest Between Ancient and Modern Methods of Fighting Flames to Be Shown at Veteran Firemen's Annual Event Next Thursday

From hand tub to motor apparatus, the history of fire fighting methods will be illustrated at the annual muster of the New England Veteran Firemen, to take place in Chelsea next Thursday.

Besides the 30 tubs that will play in the biggest meet in years plans are being completed to have the big parade include regular and call men of the Chelsea fire department and some of their modern apparatus.

The Red Jackets of Chelsea, the veteran Winnisimmet company, will entertain the visitors from all over New England.

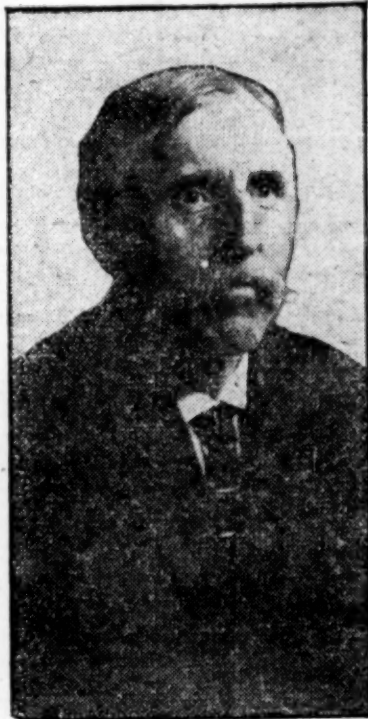
The muster committee has announced that George A. Sanford will be the chief marshal of the parade. The parade which will be held in the morning will be two miles in length, and the tubs of the visiting associations will be in line, together with automobiles to convey the veterans too old to walk.

Marshall Sanford has selected George

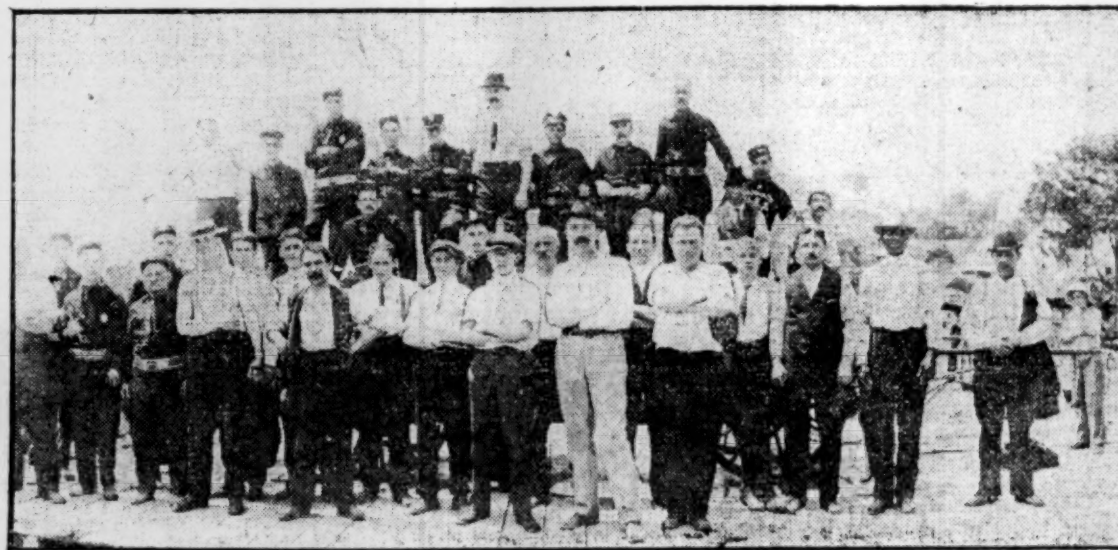
Stewart as his chief of staff and the following aides: William F. Morse, Carleton O. Dolloff and Dr. Fred Van Magnus.

Mayor James H. Malone and the mayors of several neighboring cities will be taken for the exhibitions by the different engines beginning at noon, eight minutes being allowed each company. The prizes will amount to \$500, the first prize being \$250. The houses of the Chelsea fire department will be decorated, and the members of the department under Chief Hudson will form the second division in the parade. The fire houses will all be open to visitors during the day. The business houses will be decorated, and it is expected will close at noon by request of the local C. L. U. A dinner will be served, probably at the Everett-avenue grounds for the mayors and distinguished guests which, it is hoped, will include President Taft.

Will Be the Leader of Coming Big Event to Be Held by Firemen



GEORGE A. SANFORD



Winnisimmet tub and crew of the "old timers" who will be hosts at the annual event of the association next Thursday

MR. TAFT PROMOTES CAMBRIDGE MAN IN CONSULAR SERVICE

WASHINGTON — Among numerous promotions in the diplomatic and consular service made today by President Taft is that of Albert H. Michelson of Cambridge, Mass., who is transferred from the consulate at Turin, Italy, where he received a salary of \$2000 a year, to be United States consul at Hanover, Germany, which post pays \$3000.

Mr. Michelson graduated from Harvard in 1901 and was appointed to the consular service soon after.

Among other appointments in the diplomatic service submitted were the following:

Consuls-general: James E. Dunning, Portland, Me., at large.

Consuls: Franklin D. Hale, Lunenburg, Vt., at Huddersfield, Eng.; Charles N. Daniels, Willimantic, Conn., at Sherbrooke, Que.

FOR SUGAR BEETS IN NEW ENGLAND

WASHINGTON — Reestablishment of the sugar beet industry in New England is urged in an article by Truman G. Palmer, the sugar expert, which was ordered printed as a public document by the Senate today at the request of Senator Lodge.

The author points out that the New England states were the first to make sugar from beets and are peculiarly well adapted to beet raising.

ERECTION OF SALEM'S \$100,000 MUNICIPAL BUILDING STARTED

SALEM, Mass.—Work has commenced on the erection of a municipal building. It is a combination utility building, in that beneath its roof are to be located the police department, the first district court of Essex county, the city's electrical department and the department of the sewer of weights and measures.

While from a utilitarian standpoint it is practically one building, yet in reality it is combination of four buildings connected by passages and driveways and yet separated by independent walls.

The building is to be located at Central and Charter streets, in the center of the city. The main building is to be of red brick with granite and limestone trimmings.

The general layout provides for a main building to be occupied on the first floor by the police department, with the first district court's quarters in the second and third stories, each having separate entrances on the front. An ell on the eastern side along the Charter street facade will be used for the electrical department. On the northern side of the building will be the men's cellroom, a separate two-story building, but connected with the main building by a covered driveway and passageway, with the main structure. Immediately in the rear is to be the stable, also separated from the other buildings by individual walls, yet connected with the administration department by a corridor and covered driveway.

On the first floor of the main building will be a general public office for the police department with private offices for the city marshal, the captain, inspectors and sergeant, all opening into a corridor, on the opposite side of which is the guard room, 25 by 44 feet. To the rear, and separated by corridors, is the woman's cell room, with accommodations for the matron and an emergency room.

The basement is used by the police department and also for the heating apparatus. Among the features is a shooting range 57 feet long by five feet in width. This is all encased in brick and cement, with a 20-inch concrete wall at the target end. When completed, it is understood that it will be part of the patrolmen's regular duty to use this range in practicing marksmanship.

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OROZCO PROPOSES TO END REBELLION AGAINST MEXICO

MEXICO CITY.—Definite proposals for peace were received here today from Gen. Pascual Orozco, chief of the revolutionary forces. It is expected a truce will be declared immediately and negotiations begun, to have the rebels lay down their guns.

EL PASO, Tex.—Juarez, for months a rebel stronghold, is under federal control today and Gen. Pascual Orozco, with his army, is fleeing from the troops under General Teller.

General Orozco evacuated Juarez during the night, the last of three troop trains, bearing the whole rebel force south over the Mexican Central railroad, leaving early today. At daybreak Col. Juan Medina, former mayor of the border city, went into Juarez at the head of a vigilance committee of 100, organized in El Paso during the night, and today he is in charge of the city and the members of his committee are preserving order.

At Villa Humada on the Mexican Central road General Orozco detained his army today and began a march overland to the eastern border. It is said to be his plan, if federalists do not stop him, to make his way to the state of Coahuila and thence to the south. His ultimate purpose is to join General Zapata in the campaign around Mexico City.

On the Mexican Northwestern railway, within 40 miles of Juarez, General Teller, at the head of 3000 federal troops, is hurrying north on four troop trains. The rebel evacuation of Juarez was without disorder.

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EMBARGO ON NEW BILLS DECLARED IN THE HOUSE

Chairman Henry of Rules Committee Says There Is Enough Business to Clean Up Before Adjournment Without Any Additions

WASHINGTON.—An embargo against consideration of any further general legislation by the House at this session was declared by Chairman Henry of the rules committee. He emphatically stated that no more "rules" would be reported to make any more bills "privileged" in the House.

"The House now has enough business to clean up before adjournment without

considering any new matters," Representative Henry asserted.

The only unfinished business in the House is the Lever agricultural extension bill and a bill to admit ship-building material free of duty. The rules committee plans to bring up only one more minor bill—for appointment of a congressional committee to inquire whether Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's Virginia homestead, should be acquired by the government.

MR. TAFT'S DEMANDS ON LEGISLATIVE BILL SPLITS COMMITTEE

Representative Johnson Insists on Elimination of Both Seven-Year Tenure and Commerce Court Abolition

MEETING ADJOURNS

WASHINGTON.—A contest to postpone abolishment of the commerce court until next winter developed today in the House appropriation committee.

Representative Johnson (Dem., S. C.), in charge of the sub-committee reframing the vetoed legislative bill which the Democrats failed to repass Thursday, insisted on eliminating both the commerce court and seven-year clerical tenure from the bill as objected to by the President.

Chairman Fitzgerald disagreed. He demanded that the commerce court abolition be incorporated in the new bill and sent to President Taft again, declaring the measure then could be passed over another veto.

There was so much dispute that the sub-committee decided later to call a meeting of the full committee.

BIG BATTLE OF WAR GAME IS ON; 18,000 MEN IN ENGAGEMENT

HEADQUARTERS, Connecticut Maneuver Campaign, Newtown, Conn.—More than 18,000 men—infantry, artillery and cavalry—are taking part in the big battle of the Connecticut maneuver campaign which began early today along a line four miles in length. On the outcome of this depends the theoretical safety of New York, which is the goal of the Red army of invasion.

The final engagement, it is expected, will be between Danbury and Bethel and may extend over into Westchester county. This morning General Bliss moved his headquarters to a point on a hill where he had a commanding view of all that territory. Here he received reports by wireless, the heliograph and aeroplane scouts.

Maneuvering of both armies led to a cessation of hostilities at noon today although the fighting may be resumed at any time. No official report was made of the fighting this forenoon.

The battleground is one of the most picturesque in the state and a better spot could not have been selected for the engagement. The hills are high and the depressions deep, the latter ideal for the Red army of invasion.

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(Continued on page four, column five)

INITIAL STEPS TAKEN BY BANK CLERKS FOR COOPERATIVE STORE

First steps toward reducing the high cost of living have been taken by the bank clerks of Boston, who met Thursday and appointed a committee to draft by-laws for the establishment of a cooperative store where the members may purchase necessities at reduced prices.

The meeting was held in room 60 of the Federal building. About a score of bank men—cashiers, tellers and even messengers—responded to the call for the meeting. Frank W. Chase of the United States subtreasury presided. Charles E. Nott of the New England Trust Company was temporary secretary.

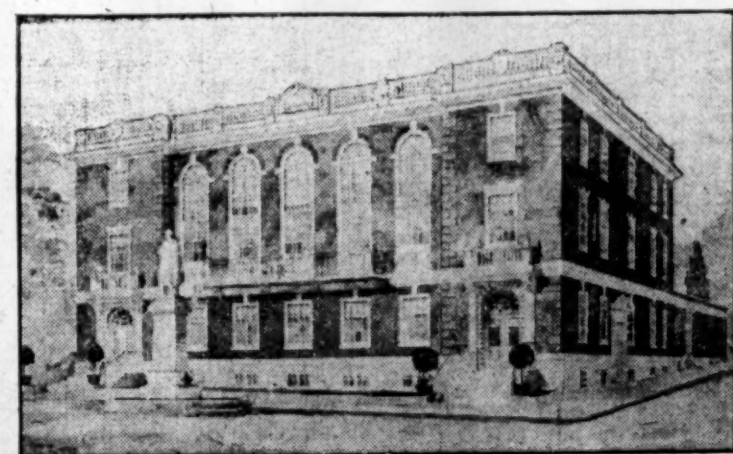
Mr. Chase outlined the plan of the organization, the scheme of which had been explained in circulars. There was a long discussion on the scope of membership, some urging that the organization should not be confined solely to bank clerks. It was finally voted that only salaried bank clerks would be entitled to admission and that the par value of the shares should be \$10, with only one share to each member.

Included on the committee appointed to draft by-laws and to call the next meeting are Frank W. Chase, Charles E. Nott, Charles B. Strout and Harry H. Hammond.

STATE CONVENTION CALLED

SEATTLE, Wash.—The call for the state convention of the Progressive party, to be held in Seattle Sept. 10, was issued Thursday. Primaries to elect delegates will be held Sept. 7.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING FOR SALEM



Perspective of \$100,000 structure being erected to house city and county departments

MAYOR PLANNING CITY MARKET WHERE FOOD PRICE WILL BE LOWER

Land on Canal Street May Be Used for Mart Where Farmer May Bring in Fruits and Vegetables

DIRECT SALE IS KEY

Mr. Fitzgerald Believes Success of Project Also Lies in Ability of Municipality to Minimize Waste

Establishment of a municipal market where vegetables, fruits and provisions can be sold this fall is a proposition which Mayor Fitzgerald has in view. He has instructed John Cleary to investigate the advisability of utilizing 20,000 square feet of land on Canal street, at the rear of the relief station, for this purpose. He says that because of this property's proximity to the North and South stations fruit, vegetables and fowl could be easily transported from nearby cities and towns and that they would command a ready sale.

The mayor believes that this would present an opportunity for purchasing many things cheaper than the regular price—things that otherwise would go to waste—buying, as he terms it, from under the trees and from the farmers' wagons. He says the idea has been advanced to some extent by Ernest E. Smith, city councillor, and he is confident that the city council will cooperate with him in this project.

Reports that enormous crops of apples and potatoes are due this season have been reaching the mayor, and he believes that the products of the market gardens and poultry places should be utilized instead of allowing much of them to go to waste, which happens sometimes, he says, for want of a ready sale.

He has no definite plans as to how the market would be conducted, whether by a line of stalls let out to private citizens, pedlers or others, or whether the city would take full command of the distribution of commodities.

AMERICAN LEGATION IN MANAGUA TARGET FOR MENA'S GUNNERS

(By the United Press)

WASHINGTON.—Vague dispatches today from Managua, Nicaragua, advised the state department that the siege of that city by rebels under General Mena has caused hundreds of residents to leave the city.

The rebels are pouring shells indiscriminately into residential sections, occasionally concentrating their fire on the American legation and public buildings.

A force of 360 American marines had been added to the city guard. Americans and foreigners in the district outside of Managua have been warned by the Nicaraguan government that they must protect themselves.

MARCONI RIGHTS OVER WIRELESS DECLARED STRONG

NEW YORK.—A London despatch to the New York Times states that the sub-committee on wireless telegraphy, appointed by the Board of Trade, to deal with the question of monopoly in wireless installations, has issued its report. It says the Marconi company's claim to certain patents is disputed by Siemens Brothers and the Hilsby company, but both these companies are desirous of obtaining from the Marconi company a license to use the Lodge patent. The sub-committee adds:

"We can express no opinion on the matters in dispute, but we have arrived at the conclusion that any British shipowner dealing with the Marconi company's competitors will do so at the risk of costly litigation, and, further, that as matters stand at present any effective competition with the Marconi company in the supply of installations may be impracticable."

FORE RIVER MEN SIGN A PROTEST

WASHINGTON.—Senator Lodge received today a petition signed by 1844 employees of the Fore River Ship Yard protesting against the clause of the canal bill granting American registry of foreign built ships owned by Americans.

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In United States.....1c
To Foreign Countries.....2c

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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City..... State.....

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ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE IN LONDON BESIEGED BY BRITISH INDIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An unusual sight was witnessed in London one day recently when the entrance to the Indian office was besieged by a party of about 40 Indians who sat down on the steps and the pavement and refused to move. Their grievance seemed a legitimate one, though the authorities to whom they appealed were in no way responsible.

The men had been attracted by advertisements in some American newspapers circulating in India, announcing that wages of £1 a day could be earned in Vancouver. They booked passages in an Italian ship whose captain attempted to land them at Buenos Aires intending to send them on to Vancouver, but on the refusal of the Argentine authorities to permit them the shipping company brought them on to England. Hence the appeal to the Indian office in London for support in securing an entry to Vancouver.

The authorities were unable to comply with this request, but offered to pay their passage back to India by the next boat. A further request was put forward by some of them that they should be given land on their return as compensation, and it required the personal intervention of Sir James Dunlop Smith, A. D. C., to the secretary of state for India and Sir Theodore Morrison to explain that it was impossible to accede to this request. The unfortunate travelers were only induced to move on after considerable persuasion.

KING WILL ATTEND BRITISH MANEUVERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is understood that the King will attend the general army maneuvers, which will take place in the eastern counties during the month of September. The general idea of the operations is that an invading force has landed on the east coast and is marching on London, and some 80,000 troops, in which will be included a large proportion of Territorials, will take part in the operations.

His majesty, it is understood, will take up his residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, during the three days of his attendance at the maneuvers, and will occupy the rooms in Trinity College used in 1847 by Queen Victoria and the prince consort, and later by King Edward VII. when he was Prince of Wales. It is also said that his majesty will dine in the college hall on Sept. 17 and 18. Queen Mary will not be coming to Cambridge, but Sir John French and his staff will be provided with rooms in the college.

GERMAN AVIATORS LAND IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—There are occasions when the aeroplane is no respecter of frontiers, and an instance of this is seen in the unexpected landing of a German monoplane piloted by a German military officer accompanied by a brother officer as passenger, near Nomeny, recently. It appears that the monoplane had been following a Zeppelin dirigible, when it entered a fog, and so the airman lost their way. The German military authorities, however, adopted prompt measures for the return of the trespassers to German territory.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Oliver Twist."
NEW YORK
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
FORTY-EIGHTH ST.—"Just Like John."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
HAMMERSMITH—"Vaudeville."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
MANHATTAN—"The Squaw Man."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.

CHICAGO
CORT—"Fine Feathers."
GARRICK—"A Modern Eve."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—"Putting It Over."
POWERS—Berhardt in films.
STOCKBARK—"The Charity Girl."

NATIONS FRATERNIZE IN YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, ON FOURTH OF JULY

(Special to the Monitor)

YOKOHAMA, Japan—It is of more than passing interest for the stranger who is visiting Japan to be in the country on the Fourth of July. The day is one which affords the onlooker an opportunity of seeing the extraordinary manifestation of good feeling with which the foreign nationalities regard one another, a manifestation which is the result of the very evident unity of interests which now bind together the business world in the far east.

Just as the citizens of one country feel bound together by more than usually strong ties, when they are living in a foreign land, so the various nationalities of Europe, which represent so small an atom amongst the masses of the Orient, are in turn bound together by the ties of friendship between "fellow foreigners." The celebration of the Fourth of July, the great day of America, like the celebration of the great days of other nations, is an event which gives an opportunity to people of all nations of showing their respect for one another, not as a matter of mere formality, but as the inevitable result of the good feeling and friendship established amongst foreigners abroad.

The Fourth of July was celebrated this year in the usual way in Yokohama. There was a base ball game between the Americans of Tokyo and Yokohama, a reception by the American ambassador, Colonel Bryan, at the embassy in Tokyo, and in the evening the usual display of fireworks in the harbor. The Fourth of July is practically the only day in the year when such an exhibition can be seen, and the Japanese themselves turn out in great masses to spend the evening in the foreign settlement, along the bund of the Yokohama harbor.

The crowds, both on shore and on the bay, enjoy the wonderful spectacle of the harbor covered with innumerable craft of all descriptions, from the pleasure launches of the Europeans and the sampans of the Coolies to the little junks of the natives, all ablaze with rows of paper lanterns. On this occasion the United States cruiser Albany was in port brilliantly illuminated, and amongst those who took part in the festivities was Dr. Eliot, the ex-president of Harvard, homeward bound on his tour round the world.

TABLET HONORS LORD MORLEY

(Special to the Monitor)

BLACKBURN, Eng.—On the occasion of Lord Morley receiving the honorary freedom of Blackburn, his native town, the Morley Literary Society of Blackburn affixed to the house in Heaton street, where his lordship was born, a bronze tablet inscribed "John Morley, Viscount Morley of Blackburn; Essayist, Biographer, Statesman; was born here Dec. 24, 1838."

SHROPSHIRE ESTATE SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, Eng.—The Duke of Sutherland's Shropshire estate sale was continued, the total for two days realizing £124,855 for 102 lots. Many of the small holdings and cottages were purchased by the tenants, as the duke had fixed the reserve at moderate sums.

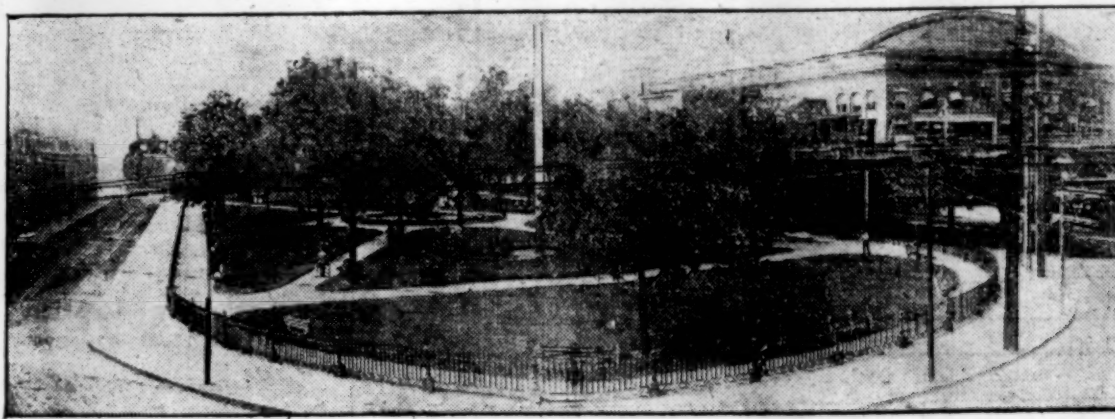
COMBINED TRAIN AND OMNIBUS ROUTE TO WINDSOR NOW AIDS LONDONERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In these days when the demand for an ever-increasing rate of traffic in most of the big cities of the world is so great it is not surprising to hear that Londoners can now find a combined train and omnibus route to Windsor, starting every five minutes and conveying them over 12 miles of the way by road service, at the modest charge of sixpence. This is the first big development of the scheme which follows the combination of the District railway, Tubes and London General Omnibus Company for metropolitan and suburban transit.

This service is not about to compete with the facilities supplied by the Trunk railway lines. It is simply to meet the demand of the public for such a development. Other big cheap routes to the country are under consideration and shortly the London people will find it easy to spread themselves out on every side of London, and in consequence will have less crowded traveling and a greater choice of destination.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Sullivan square, in Charlestown, including one of first parks established in Boston, is named for Richard Sullivan—Elevated terminal at right

ACCOMMODATION IN FRENCH HOTELS IS TO BE MODERNIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A serious effort is shortly to be made to improve the hotel accommodations throughout France and especially in the provinces. The enormous increase in the number of tourists in the country has forced this question to the front, and it is now universally admitted that the present accommodation falls far short of satisfactory meeting the demand.

In Switzerland, hotel development preceded the great increase of tourists to the country, and was indeed a main factor in the increase. In France, however, development of this sort proceeds very slowly, and has had to be more or less forced on the hotel keepers by the increasing influx of visitors. The main cause of the difficulty lies in the fact that there are no special facilities for financing hotel business here, and enterprise in this direction is consequently extremely limited.

To remedy this state of things the minister of commerce, at the instance of the governmental bureau of travel, of the various chambers of commerce throughout the country, and of other influences more especially connected with the hotel industry, has undertaken to authorize the organization of banks for the special purpose of assisting the development of the hotel industry. This will enable loans to be made for the purpose of hotel development, and many of the provincial hotels can in consequence be modernized so as to supply the needs of the travelling public in France.

FORTY TO SEEK CITIZENSHIP AT DEDHAM IN FALL

DEDHAM, Mass.—One of the most interesting features of the session of the Norfolk superior court at the jury waived session in September will be a hearing on the final naturalization papers of applicants for citizenship. Under the custom as now practised, a representative of the United States district attorney's office will question the applicants as to their qualifications and make his recommendations to the presiding justice.

Forty applicants will be summoned to appear before the court Sept. 3, each accompanied by two witnesses.

AMERICAN AVIATOR IS WINNER

(By the United Press)

PARIS—French aviators are keenly interested in the report in a German paper that a device has been made in Germany which enables an aeroplane to remain stationary in the air indefinitely. Lieutenant Scott, the American aviator, gained two victories in the bomb dropping contests at Mourmelon. He won prizes worth \$15,000 in conjunction with Mr. Gaubert.

FIRE DAMAGES UPPER FLOORS

Fire did damage estimated at \$8000 Thursday night on the fifth and sixth floors of the building at 361 and 363 Atlantic avenue and 22 Purchase street. The fire started in the Chilton Paint Company's place and communicated by the top floor to 24 Purchase street, occupied by the Keough, Bradley Company.

Sullivan square was one of the earliest public parks established in Boston, having been set apart in 1848 and named for Richard Sullivan, proprietor of a hotel which stood on the east side of the square. He gave the city land for a street nearby and that was named in his honor.

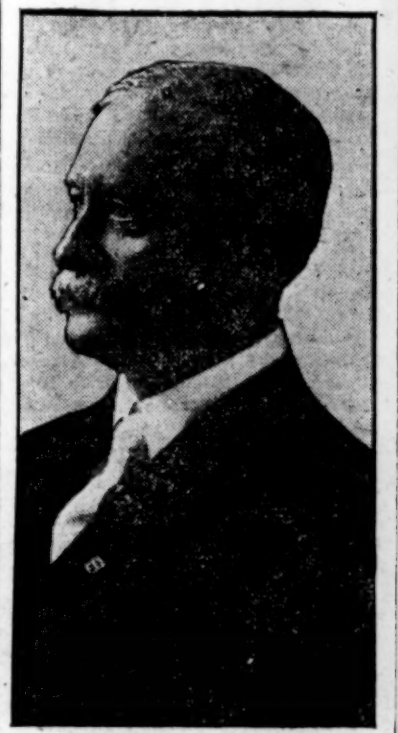
Sullivan square is still called "the neck" by the older residents of Charlestown, for here the district was connected by a road over a narrow ridge with Cambridge through East Somerville. On one side, now the Rutherford avenue freight yards, there was a swamp, and on the other there was tide water that made in from Mystic river. A causeway connected the neck with the Medford turnpike, now called Mystic avenue.

To the north of Sullivan square one of the best playgrounds in the city is now located. Mothers of the neighborhood greatly appreciate the many shaded seats in the park, and the children are allowed to play freely upon the unfenced greensward.

VETERANS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Members of the sixteenth Massachusetts regiment held their annual reunion in this city on Thursday, about 40 veterans being present. The gathering was held at Hotel Crescent, where dinner was served at 1. Previous to dinner the following officers were elected: Orrin H. Stone of Wakefield, president; John R. Harris, Watertown, vice-president; Maj. Henry C. Hall, Waltham, secretary. Maj. Hall has been secretary of the association since it was formed.

Mattapan Man to Fill High Position in Order of Knights of Pythias



GEORGE W. PENNIMAN

The appointment of George W. Penniman of Mattapan, former representative, to the chairmanship of a new committee on education by the supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias at its Denver convention is a source of satisfaction to his friends. He will have headquarters in Boston and will have an appropriation of \$10,000. He has twice been grand chancellor of the Massachusetts grand lodge. He removed from Brockton to Mattapan three years ago.

REPORT GIVEN ON M'MASTER CASE

BOGOTA, Columbia—Investigation of the circumstances attending the shooting of William B. MacMaster, vice and deputy consul, has proved that it was undoubtedly the result of violence. No evidence as to who the persons were who attacked the consul, who was on a hunting trip, has been found.

It is said that the state department of the United States, applying the same rule to this case that it would to any other country, is disposed to allow Colombia full opportunity to prove its disposition to administer justice without a formal demand.

MOLDERS RECEIVE STRIKE BENEFIT

Molders striking for \$3.50 to nine hours' work, now out from the Blake Pump works of Fore River, the Gibbs Foundry Company, East Boston, and the Sturtevant Blower Works, Readville, received their first week's strike benefit of \$7 each this forenoon at the union headquarters. About \$2450 was disbursed. The molders believe that a satisfactory settlement will be reached this afternoon at a conference to be held with the officials of the Sturtevant company, following the preliminary conference of Thursday.

DERRY BUSINESS MEN AT REVERE

REVERE, Mass.—The Business Men's Association of Derry, N. H., held its second annual outing Thursday at the Lynnway Club, Point of Pines. About 50 members attended, making the 100-mile trip in 12 automobiles.

LABOR MEN GO TO COURT

A bill was brought in the superior court today by John Lowney and William O'Brien of local assembly No. 5572, Knights of Labor, against John Maloney and other officers of the assembly, to restrain them from turning over to the American Federation of Labor about \$8000 which is in the treasury of the assembly. On Aug. 11 the assembly voted to join the American Federation of Labor and the plaintiffs contend the meeting was called without sufficient notice to members. Judge Morton issued an order of notice returnable Monday.

SOCIALIST TO GREET KAISER

NEW YORK—The first official welcome to the German Emperor when he crosses the frontier on Sept. 3 to attend the Swiss army maneuvers will be extended by the Socialist leader Herr Blocher, who has been charged to represent the federal president, the government, and the canton of Basle, says a despatch to the New York Times.

AMEND CAMPAIGN COST BILL

WASHINGTON—Senators and representatives may hereafter swear to and file in any regular postoffice their statements required under the campaign contributions publicity law, if the Senate adopts an amendment to that law adopted by the House Thursday.

WATER MEN AT BASS POINT

NAHANT, Mass.—A large number of the men employed in the water department of Boston, members of the Water Workers' Union, held their annual outing at Bass Point Thursday.

WINTER RESORT CONTEMPLATED

WACO, Tex.—This city will make an effort to interest eastern capitalists to locate here the winter resort they contemplate establishing in the Southwest, at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

CURRENT topics are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—Fall River, Mass., the center of the textile trade, reports the almost complete disappearance from the domestic market of the once popular calico. Where, some years ago, the print goods mills were kept busy turning out a sufficient quantity of calico to make dresses for American women, today the output is very small, the only demand that still exists coming from certain remote corners of the earth, whose unenlightened inhabitants are not yet aware that the reign of calico is ended. There was a time, and it was not so long ago, when the chief article of the American woman's wardrobe was the calico dress. . . . Today women wear dresses made of fabrics almost as inexpensive as calico was in its palmiest days, and far cheaper than it grew to be in war times. But the cotton goods that have been substituted for calico are not used so generally nor on so many occasions. It is not only that the style has changed, but the habit of economy has also changed. The man who would make a close study of the question of the higher cost of living and what has produced it would very likely learn something of value were he to investigate the history of the calico dress and the true reasons for its passing.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The state supreme court holds that the classification of candidates in the primary is not contrary to the constitution, though it might be if applied to an election. The court draws a distinction between an election which is constitutional, and held for the purpose of choosing officers to perform certain duties, and a primary which is merely statutory. It holds that the primary is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Legislature. The regulations made, the court finds, are not repugnant to the constitution nor are they burdensome in that they deprive any citizen of his right to vote. Moreover, they are applied uniformly. The distinction which the court draws between a primary and an election is interesting. The primary is merely the act of individual choice. Candidates formerly put forward by conventions now put themselves forward under a primary system. The law-making power is therefore competent to lay down regulations within reasonable limits.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—Few materials have enjoyed the popularity of celluloid. Thousands of articles, ranging from shoe heels to book covers, have been made of celluloid. Wearing apparel, babies' rattles, cards, notebooks, dolls and paper knives are included in the list. Celluloid has been of great value in the arts and in domestic life. . . . A German chemist seems now to have found a substitute which he calls cello, and unexpected developments have been made. Cinematograph films made of cello absolutely refuse to burn and merely shrivel up in the presence of a flame. Glass when painted with it can be fractured without a single splinter breaking away, and a golf ball covered with white cello paint seems to smile at all efforts to remove or abrade its surface. On account of its safety the new article will meet with an instant demand.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—An abuse that by right should have a quick and summary ending, but which shows great qualities of endurance, is the custom of circulating all kinds of political documents under governmental franks. . . . The public, however, has a just grievance on this score. It is time that the practice of thus flooding the mails with matter that yields no returns to the government be discontinued. If the government is to assume the expense of political campaigns of education—and we are not sure but that this is the thing to do—let it assume the full responsibility and carry on the work in a systematic and equitable fashion. The present franking system is all wrong.

BROKER LEAVES \$273,267.

Eugene H. Mahoney, a real estate broker, left \$273,267.23, according to an inventory filed in the probate office today. His personal property was appraised at \$217,867.23, and the realty at \$55,400. The largest single investment was 215 shares of Copper Range, valued at \$12,738.75. He resided at 14 Westland avenue.

RUSSIAN PREMIER TO VISIT PARIS

NEW YORK—Alexander Kokovoff, the Russian premier, and Sergius Sazonoff, the foreign minister, are to visit France next month to discuss affairs connected with the Franco-Russian alliance, says a New York Herald despatch.

BRITISH SHIP MAKES RECORD TRIP OF YEAR

Propelled by the trade winds just north of the Equator, the full-rigged British ship Avon, Captain Rafuse, which arrived today from Rosario, passed two freight steamers and other sailing vessels. The 7000-mile passage from South America was made in 46 days which is the quickest trip of the year for a sailing vessel and closely approaches the record.

On the outward trip the Avon was 54 days and upon reaching her destination was delayed a month awaiting a berth to discharge. The ship was towed into quarantine by the tug Mary Arnold which picked up the Avon far out in the bay. This afternoon she was towed to her berth to load 1,500,000 feet of lumber for Buenos Aires.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Albany road used three 10-car special trains today on its excursion from Springfield to Boston and return. Trains arrived at South station at 9:22, 9:27 and 9:32 and are to depart at 7:45, 8 and 8:10 tonight.

The Adams Express Company received a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard horses at South station Thursday for Brighton delivery, routed via the Pennsylvania, New Haven and Boston & Albany railroads.

Sousa's band, occupying two 12-section drawing room sleepers and one 60-foot baggage car, passed through Boston this morning over the Mellen lines en route from New York city to the H. C. Frick estate at Prides Crossing. The band occupying the same equipment will return tonight to New York.

The private Pullman Car Signet, occupied by Mrs. Joseph Leiter and party, was attached to the Fitchburg railroad's Rutland express from North station this morning, en route to Manchester, Vt. It will return Sunday at 7:40 p. m.

J. Albert Stevens, relief train director at pneumatic tower B for the Boston & Maine road, is passing a two weeks' vacation at Peaks Island, Me.

The Pullman Company furnished two 12-section electric lighted sleepers from North station this morning for Boston delegates of the Loyal Moose en route to Kansas City via Montreal, Grand Trunk and Chicago & Rock Island route.

Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon of the Boston Terminal Company is installing new electric fixtures in the Boston & Albany's road's general office, at South station.

ASSINIPPI ALUMNI VISIT NANTASKET

Fifty members of the alumni association of the old Assinippi Institute, which during the '60s and '70s made the name of the little Norwell village known through the state, yesterday held the annual reunion at Nantasket beach. The party went to the beach in special cars, and dinner was served at Richard's hotel. Vice-President Edward F. Jacobs of Brookline presided.

High Price of Meats
is due to short supply. Franklin Mills Extra Wheat Flour is a good substitute and more nourishing.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: Winsome Wins King's Cup

SLOOP WINSOME WINS FIRST LEG ON KING GEORGE V.'S TROPHY

Today's Race Is Held Under the Auspices of Newport Yacht Racing Association off Brentons Reef

ISTALENA SECOND

NEWPORT, R. I.—Today's racing for the larger yachts of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club is under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association and is over a 25-mile course off Brentons reef. It is expected that two of the large schooners, the Elena and Irolita, the three 57-footers Winsome, Istalena and the Avenger and Dorinda II. will be in the contest, which will be run in classes, as in the recent cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

The first race for the King George V. cup, held Thursday as a windup for the annual cruise, was won by the 57-foot sloop Winsome, owned by E. Trowbridge Hall of Greenwich, Ct., and sailed by the crack professional skipper, E. S. Willis of Port Washington, L. I.

Three schooners and five sloops started, and the Winsome was fifth to cross the finish line, 19m. 21s. after the schooner Enchantress, which led the fleet. The sloop Istalena, which was just ahead of the Winsome, lost the race by 1m. 20s. in corrected time, while the Enchantress, which captured the King's trophy last year and which looked like the winner until the Winsome reached the line, was placed third in the summary, 1m. 32s. behind the Winsome. The Boston sloop Shimmer, which was a factor in the race until the last few miles, was 1m. 56s. astern of the Winsome in corrected time.

The other four yachts, the schooners Elena and Irolita and the sloops Aurora and Avenger, formed a second division in corrected time, some minutes behind the first four.

Notification of the result of the race was cabled at once to London by Commodore C. Leyland Blair. The New York Yacht Club fleet disbanded at 6:30, after the most successful cruise in wind, weather, numbers and sport for many years.

The northwest breeze which blew the yachts out to Brentons Reef lightship proved as fickle as ever, and left the boats in a flat calm. The new breeze came in from the south just before noon and as the time was getting short the committee immediately signalled for a 35½-mile race around an equilateral triangle, with the first leg a beat and the other two legs races.

The yachts were sent away at 11:55, with the Shimmer in the lead, followed closely by the Istalena. As there was a four-minute handicap and the times of the yachts were taken in crossing, none of the boats were in a hurry to get away. All reached the line before the time expired except the Enchantress. The summary:

SUMMARY OF KING'S CUP RACE

Yacht and owner	1st time	Cor. t.
Winsome, E. T. Hall	4:44:54	4:13:16
Istalena, G. M. Pynchon	4:45:03	4:14:32
Enchantress, W. E. Lewis	4:55:23	4:15:08
Shimmer, R. F. Palmer	5:00:03	4:15:12
Elena, M. E. Plant	4:28:29	4:20:01
Irolita, E. W. Clark	4:32:11	4:22:05
Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	4:53:26	4:23:25
Avenger, H. L. Maxwell	5:00:48	4:24:48

MINNEAPOLIS—A champion and a former champion met Thursday in the trans-Mississippi golf championship round over the Manikahda Club course here. The 1904 trans-Mississippi titleholder, H. P. Bend of St. Paul, lost to H. G. Legg of Minneapolis, present champion, 8 down and 6 to play.

The surprise of the day, however, was the defeat of William Shelton of Des Moines, 1910 runner-up, and strong favorite to meet Legg in the finals. W. D. Middleton of Davenport, Iowa, beat him 3 up and 2 to play. It was decided to hold the 1913 tournament at St. Louis.

PATHFINDERS AT MEMPHIS
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—After an all night session in a swamp the pathfinders reached this city Thursday at noon in their Flanders electric coupe and attracted the utmost attention as they stepped from their car in natty white suits, showing no effects of their long journey. Owing to the inability of Pathfinder Westgard properly to map the route in the dark, they stopped for the night far from civilization. The automobilists of Memphis met the party well out in the country and escorted the electric into the city. Owing to the necessity of concluding arrangements in this city for the Sunday stop of the National tour, the pathfinders will remain over a day, and then start southward or the last leg of their journey, 600 miles to New Orleans.

BAILEY WINS MAPLEWOOD GOLF
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.—The final round of match play in two divisions for the August handicaps cup and a mixed foursome tourney kept the golfers busy at Maplewood Thursday. Dr. F. D. Bailey and D. E. Meeker, both of Brooklyn, proved the victors of their respective divisions.

TWO DISTRICT MEETS TOMORROW IN MUNICIPAL A. A.

North End Park and Marcella Street Playgrounds Will Be Scene of City Summer Games

This week's district meets in the series of summer games being conducted by the Municipal Athletic Association are to be at North End park and Marcella Street playground in Roxbury Saturday. Both meets are arousing the interest of the boys of the sections and good, clean sport is promised for the participants and spectators. The winners of these competitions are qualified to take part in the final meet at Franklin field Aug. 31. The events in the district meets are divided according to age and height of the boys competing. Junior events are for boys under 14 years and under 5 ft. 1 in. in height. Senior events are for boys 5 ft. 5 in. of from 17 to 19 years. Intermediate events are for boys not coming within the limits of the other two classes.

There is also an all-round efficiency test in which boys competing in the athletic features may qualify in three events in the respective classes and if they come up to the standard may win a special medal at the close of the season. Quite a list of boys have already come up to the standard but the results will not be figured up and announced until after the final meet.

Three swimming meets by the Municipal A. A. will be conducted tomorrow afternoon for boys and girls at North End park, Dewey and McKenzie beaches, in cooperation with the bath department. The following Saturday afternoon, Aug. 24, the final swimming meet for those winning places in the preceding six district contests will be held on Charles river basin.

BETHLEHEM GOLF IS NOW IN FINALS

BETHLEHEM, N. H.—Final rounds of match play are being contested today in the Bethlehem handicap golf tourney. H. Green of the Crescent Athletic Club furnished the surprise of the day Thursday by defeating Heinrich Schmidt, the Massachusetts champion, 5 and 3. Miss Jessie Sayre, New York, defeated her sister, Miss Helen Sayre, 2 and 1, in the final for the women's cup offered by H. Waldron of Agawam. The summary:

First round—C. G. Giddings, Atlanta Athletic, beat E. P. Gates, Minneapolis, 2 and 1; S. Leroy, Newport, beat J. W. Beadle, New York, 6 and 4; V. D. Burgess, East Orange, beat F. K. English, New Haven, 3 and 3; T. Barnard, Bethlehem, beat B. S. Ashley, Yonkers, 5 and 3; Harry Waldron, Agawam, beat L. C. Coe, Worcester, 5 and 4; L. E. Brown, Bethlehem, beat R. V. Morris, New Haven, 2 and 1; J. M. Kennedy, New York, beat A. H. Wedge, New York, 2 and 1; H. Green, Crescent Athletic, beat H. Schmidt, Worcester, 5 and 3.

Second round—Leroy beat Giddings, 4 and 2; Burgess beat Barnard, by default; Brown beat Waldron, 4 and 2; Green beat Kennedy, 2 and 1.

PILGRIMS DAY IN ENGLAND MARKED BY STONE-LAYING

NEW YORK—A despatch to the New York Herald from England says that the laying of the foundation stone of a memorial tower to be erected on the spot where the Mayflower was moored before starting for America marked the second annual observance of Pilgrims day.

At a luncheon presided over by the mayor of Southampton the toast of "The immortal memory of the Pilgrim fathers" was proposed by Sheriff Hallatt of Southampton and acknowledged by Arthur Lord and Joel H. Seaverns of Boston. Speeches were also made by Sir Edward W. Brabrook and John Morgan Richards, formerly of Boston. Among those present were Francis B. Loomis, formerly first assistant secretary of state, and Captain Colman of the United States training ship Adams. Letters of regret were received from Lord Montagu, Sir William W. Portal and Mr. Samuel G. Smith of St. Paul, Minn.

The mayor has received messages of appreciation of the objects of the proposed memorial from Woodrow Wilson and the governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN ON OUTING

One hundred members of the Boston Credit Men's Association went on their third annual outing at Paragon park, Nantasket beach, Thursday, and enjoyed sightseeing at the beach, amusements at the park and dinner at the Palm Garden. In charge of the outing was a committee of arrangements composed of William M. Morgan, chairman, Walter C. Mitchell, H. H. Nance, Arthur P. Stone, Charles Fletcher, Charles E. Piper, William D. Harvey and J. J. Hennessey.

BUYS MILLION FEET OF PLANK
ALBANY—Superintendent Peck of the state department of public works has awarded contracts for furnishing more than 1,000,000 feet of timber and plank for repairing bridges, docks and other structures along the state canals. The successful bidders were: Eastern division, John Burns, Hudson Falls, \$24,325; middle division, William J. Dowdle, Oswego, \$17,440; western division, G. Elias & Brother, Buffalo, \$20,311.

THE ARCHERY RANGE AT HARVARD STADIUM



SCENE OF THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS OF 1912

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		
	Won	Lost
New York	23	30
Chicago	20	33
Pittsburgh	15	40
Philadelphia	10	45
Cincinnati	10	45
St. Louis	10	45
Brooklyn	9	46
Boston	8	47

RESULTS THURSDAY		
St. Louis 7, Boston 5.		
Chicago 5, New York 1.		
Philadelphia 4, Philadelphia 1.		
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 0.		
Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 3.		
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 0.		

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM BOSTON
ST. LOUIS—Mixed passes and hits Thursday gave St. Louis the opening game of the series with Boston, 7 to 5. Boston's three pitchers gave a total of seven bases on balls. Score:

CHICAGO GETS THE FIRST GAME		
CHICAGO—Before one of the largest crowds ever in the West Side ball park, Chicago defeated New York 5 to 1 in the first game of a most important series. Paid admissions were estimated at more than 30,000. The score:		
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5	5 6 1
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0
Batteries	Richie and Archer; Marquard, Crandall and Meyers.	Umpires, Owens and Brennan.

TWO MORE FOR PITTSBURGH
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh again took both games of a double-header from Philadelphia Thursday by scores of 7 to 1 and 4 to 0. In the second game only two Philadelphia runners reached second base, and none got to third. Scores:

FIRST GAME		
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7	7 10 0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0
Batteries	O'Leary and Kelly; Rixey and Killifer.	Umpires, Johnston and Eason.

SECOND GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Adams and Gibson; Seaton and Doolin. Umpires, Eason and Johnston.

DIVIDE GAMES AT CINCINNATI
CINCINNATI—Brooklyn and Cincinnati broke even in a double-header Thursday, the visitors taking the first 7 to 5, while the locals scored a shutout in the second, 5 to 0. Benton pitched well for seven innings in the opener but weakened then. Suggs in the second game had Brooklyn under control at all times. Daubert's batting featured. The scores:

FIRST GAME		
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.H.E.
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5	5 6 1
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0
Batteries	Stack, Ragon and Miller; Benton and McLean.	Umpires, Finnan and Rigler.

SECOND GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries, Suggs and McLean; Allen, Currie and Egan. Umpires, Rigler and Finnan.

MONITOR TO PLAY TAUNTON NINE

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team will journey to Taunton tomorrow afternoon, where it will play the Taunton Daily Gazette on the Oak street playgrounds beginning at 3:30. This is the second of the series of games the Monitor has scheduled with shop, newspaper and factory teams in the larger New England cities.

SUSAN II. WINS IN FIRST LIPTON RACE
CHICAGO—Susan II., owned by A. A. Bennett of the Jackson Park Yacht Club, won the first of three races for the Sir Thomas Lipton cup at the water carnival and regatta Thursday. The Susan II. led all the way and finished the 12 miles (twice over a six-mile triangular course) in 4:49:47, two minutes and 13 seconds ahead of her nearest competitor, Chebron. The other boats finished as follows: Jackson Park, Cherry, Spray, New Illinois, Columbia, St. Claire, and Bug. All other events on the day and night program were postponed.

ARCHERS CONCLUDE 1912 ANNUAL SHOOT AT STADIUM TODAY

(Continued from page one)

nessed in the events Thursday and a big surprise recorded when the team of Boston ladies defeated the Chicago team by 1078 to 923. The Chicago team had been picked to win it, as it had as a member Mrs. Witwer Taylor, the present national champion; but the steady shooting of the four Boston ladies overcame Mrs. Taylor's best efforts. The score:

BOSTON		
Miss M. A. Brownell	101	305
Mrs. F. M. Patrick	76	321
Mrs. G. P. Bryant	51	237
Mrs. B. P. Gray	40	152
Totals	248	1015

CHICAGO		
Mrs. Witwer Taylor	84	407
Mrs. H. S. Taylor	69	220
Mrs. F. S. Fletcher	49	206
Miss Lydia Pendry	24	96
Totals	217	929

The second York record for men resulted in another triumph for George P. Bryant of Boston. Mr. Bryant led in the number of hits as well as total score. He had 230 hits and a score of 1094. W. H. Wills of New York finished second with 195 hits and 885 points with H. B. Richardson of Boston a good third with 196 hits and 800 points. Bryant had trouble with a defective bow in the morning shooting or he would probably have broken the present York record. The summary:

HITS TOTAL		
G. P. Bryant	230	1094
W. H. Wills	195	885
H. B. Richardson	196	800
R. P. Elmer	170	712
H. S. Taylor	159	693
James Huff	142	640
C. A. Dallen	130	446
Dr. O. L. Hertig	105	427
E. W. Foutte	108	408
B. P. Gray	95	320
A. A. Edwards	96	344
Ellis Sauer	88	321
J. H. Pendry	76	309
S. J. Jiles	58	242
James Huff	52	215
L. C. Smith	60	292

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Chicago Nationals set the Giants back yesterday. Marquard allowed five hits in the fifth and five runs, and today only five games separate the leaders.

Brooklyn lost and won a game in Cincinnati. The visitors won the first game in the tenth inning by putting four runs across. Cincinnati shut out Brooklyn in the second, winning 5 to 0.

Pittsburgh repeated Wednesday's double winning and took the second double bill from Philadelphia. Donlin caught Luderus' long hit and kept his opponent from a seemingly sure home run, thereby featuring the game.

Three out of four in three days is the record of the New York Americans spurt against Detroit. Zinn's base stealing won yesterday's contest.

The pennant aspiring Red Sox made it three straight, beating St. Louis 13 to 6. Boston leads today by 9½ games.

Cleveland fell before Combs' rapid fire delivery and finally surrendered the battle, 2 to 5. Baker's hitting brought in four of the champions' five tallies.

St. Louis won from Boston. Tyler, Dickson and Kroh pitched for the Braves but to no avail. The final result was 7 to 5.

MEADOW BROOK POLO FOUR WNS

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Meadow Brook defeated Piping Rock here Thursday in the last of a series of three polo games for special cups. The game was won by Meadow Brook by a score of 7 to 5. The line-up:

Meadow Brook—S. A. W. Hallaz, J. E. Cowdin, Charles Appleton, Mr. Boyer. Piping Rock—Seward Cary, J. E. Davis, E. W. Hopping, Parker Karlin.

BOSTON BUYS FOSTER
The Boston Americans have bought Pitcher George Foster from the Houston club of the Texas league. The club has also exercised its option on Harold Janvrin of Jersey City and Leonard of Denver.

FINE PROGRAM IS ARRANGED FOR YACHTING WEEK

Clubs Belonging to Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association—Several Visiting Yachtsmen Will Take Part

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Many yachtsmen belonging to the clubs which hold membership in the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association, and several from recognized clubs outside local waters, will take part in the events of the annual race week of the association, beginning tomorrow. The number of entries already received gives assurance of spirited racing.

The races each day will be held in a different part of the bay, and in the late afternoon the fleet of racers and spectators will cruise to the next racing port. This system has been found to give additional interest to the events of the week, and nearly every club on the bay is assigned a date for the race meet.

Saturday the week will begin with races off East Greenwich. The East Greenwich Yacht Club will entertain the racers during the evening and Monday the craft will be found off Pawtuxet, the home of the Rhode Island Yacht Club. Tuesday's events will be off the Edgewood Yacht Club, nearby, and no cruise will be necessary.

Wednesday's event will be an interesting one. It will be a long distance event from the Edgewood Yacht Club, all the sail craft running as one class. Wednesday night the boats will sail to Fall River to be ready for Thursday's meet there, under the direction of the Fall River Yacht Club.

Jameson will be the headquarters for the racing Friday, the Conanicut Yacht Club being master of ceremonies. Races at Newport under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Club, Saturday, will bring the week of racing to a close. All of the events will be open to all classes.

MOTORBOAT RACE TO NEW LONDON

PHILADELPHIA—The power boats Dream and Kathemna, which raced to Bermuda and back recently, have been entered in the proposed Philadelphia-New London race, to be held in connection with the Atlantic deeper waterways convention at New London Sept. 4. The race will start at 3 p. m. Sept. 2. The distance is figured at 320 nautical miles. There will be prizes for the boats that finish first and second. The course will be down the Delaware river and bay, around Cape May, N. J., up the coast to Sandy Hook, through New York harbor and Hell Gate and down the sound, finishing at the mouth of the Thames river. The time limit has been fixed at 60 hours. Contestants must be power boats of the cabin cruiser type, measuring 40 feet and over.

ROCKLAND CLUB DATES ANNOUNCED

ROCKLAND, Mass.—The Rockland Woman's Club has arranged its calendar for the coming season as follows:

Oct. 4, dramatic reading, Miss Edith Arcey; Oct. 18, illustrated lecture by the Rev. Henry R. Rose; Nov. 1, current events; Nov. 15, club dramatics; Dec. 6, guests' night; Dec. 20, travel talk by Miss Ethel Shumway; Jan. 3, discussion on the question "Shall Women Be Granted the Ballot?" Jan. 17, home talent concert; Feb. 21, reciprocity at luncheon with addresses by Mrs. H. C. Mulligan and other members of the state federation; March 7, open day; March 21, address by Mrs. Caroline Wilson, on "The Art of Hand Weaving, Past and Present;" April 4, musicale; April 18, annual meeting.

VETERANS TO HAVE REUNIONS IN JULY

FAIRHAVEN, Mass.—Seventy-five veterans of the old Third Massachusetts regiment, with their families and guests to the number of 175, observed the fifty-fifth anniversary of being mustered in yesterday at Ft. Phoenix. It was voted to hold the annual reunions on the third Thursday in July in the future. Rufus A. Soule of New Bedford was elected second vice-president. Nathaniel Moulton was elected third vice-president. Otherwise the officers are the same as last year.

MONTREAL CRICKETERS WIN

MONTREAL—The all-Montreal cricket team won a victory from the visiting New York eleven Thursday after two days' play. The local batters made only 138 Wednesday while New York put together 126 for the loss of five wickets, but Thursday the New Yorkers completed their first innings for a total of 154 while the locals made 194 against the visitors' 88 in the second innings. This was the first game in which the New Yorkers have not proved victorious. Thompson's 103 for Montreal in the second innings was the feature.

SCOTT AND BEALS WINNERS

BAR HARBOR, Me.—The tennis doubles championship of Maine was won by H. R. Scott and S. L. Beals, both of Boston, who defeated W. M. Blair of Chicago and R. A. Burr of Boston in the finals, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1 at the Swimming Club Thursday.

MEADOW CLUB TENNIS REACHES SEMI-FINAL ROUNDS OF CONTEST

Fast Playing Reduces Strong Field in Famous Tournament on Turf Courts at

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE CANAL BILL DEBATED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Panama canal tolls were again the subject of a long debate in the Senate this afternoon when Senator Brandegee of Connecticut called up the conference report on the Panama bill—a compromise which Senator Brandegee and Representative Stevens of Minnesota refused to sign.

The Connecticut senator explained that the compromise proposed "violates" treaty rights, and while improving the bill, it is incomplete. He assailed the Senate amendment giving the interstate commerce commission power to separate railroad carriers from ownership of steamship lines.

That the compromise measure was a "heterogeneous mass of legislation affecting subjects that did not properly come within the bill," was asserted by Speaker Brandegee.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina defended the provisions increasing power of the interstate commerce commission, declaring that the commission itself had virtually prepared them.

In the opinion of many senators the proposed legislation in its final form not only bars the Southern Pacific vessels from the Panama canal, but will compel the separation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the New York Central and other big railroads from their steamship interests, representing an investment of millions of dollars.

But this is not all. According to railroad officials the bill will compel roads like the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, which have expended hundreds of millions of dollars in acquiring terminal facilities in New York city, to throw those facilities open to shipping interests. The bill for the first time in the history of railroad legislation vests in the interstate commerce commission the power to compel the construction of a line of railroads. It authorizes the interstate commerce commission to compel the establishment of a physical connection by the rail carrier with the dock of the steamship carrier.

President Taft has not studied the Panama canal bill in detail, but it is said by his present intention to sign it. The President, it is understood, believes the granting of free tolls to American coastwise vessels does not constitute a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He considers it imperative that legislation governing the operation and control of the canal and the question of tolls should be enacted at this session, and it is the general impression that he will accept some distasteful features of the bill in order to accomplish this end.

It was learned Thursday that the President has been advised by the interstate commerce commission in favor of legislation absolutely separating railroads from competing steamships.

SENATE TAKES UP WORKS SIX-YEAR TERM MEASURE

WASHINGTON—Senator Cummins called up in the Senate Thursday the Works joint resolution submitting to the states a constitutional amendment limiting Presidents to one term of six years. Five other insurgents followed Mr. Cummins's lead in asking for the consideration of the resolution. Six voted against it. On constitutional grounds nine regular Republicans also voted against taking up the resolution and two Democrats joined them.

The resolution was therefore taken up by a vote of 42 to 17. The insurgents who voted in favor of the resolution are: Senator Bourne of Oregon, president of the National Progressive League; Mr. Cummins and Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin.

HOUSE RULES CHANGE SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Amendments to the House rules are provided in a bill prepared Thursday by Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts.

Declaring that "calendar Wednesday" in the House is being frittered away by campaign speeches, blocking consideration of the restrictive immigration bill and other legislation, Mr. Gardner proposes to limit debate on Wednesday's "pairs" of members, and to prohibit members voting after the roll has been called.

STATE MAY GET CHECK OF \$254,266

WASHINGTON—The state of Massachusetts will get a check from the government for \$254,266.76 if Congress adopts an amendment to the general deficiency bill proposed Thursday by Senator Lodge.

The amendment directs the accounting officers of the treasury department to ascertain what money has been expended by the state of Massachusetts as interest and premium for gold wherewith to pay such interest on bonds issued in 1893.

For purity and deliciousness
Burnett's Vanilla
is in a class by itself.

PENSIONERS WILL SOON GET THEIR \$160,000,000 AS BILL IS PASSED

WASHINGTON—Within the next week, the thousands of veterans who have received no pensions since the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, will get their government warrants. Both House and Senate on Thursday agreed to the pension bill, which has been in discussion between the two houses since last February. The measure carried \$160,000,000 to pay the pensioners.

The President will probably sign the bill today and by Saturday the pension bureau will be busy mailing checks. Many of the checks have been prepared and are waiting at the 18 pension agencies to be mailed so soon as the bill becomes a law.

A provision placed in the pension bill, as originally passed by the House, abolishing the 18 pension agencies throughout the country, caused the delay. The Senate objected to eliminating the agencies, and a deadlock ensued. The Senate finally agreed to a provision which will eliminate the agencies on Jan. 31, 1913.

The elimination of the agencies will force some 250 clerks employed in them either to move to Washington or to leave the government service.

for strengthening the harbors and fortifying the coast and then the secretary of the treasury is to pay the amount so found to Massachusetts, providing the amount does not exceed \$254,266.76.

FUR SEAL TREATY BILL IS PASSED

WASHINGTON—After four hours' debate the Senate Thursday passed a bill putting into effect the fur seal treaties with Japan, England and Russia for the protection of seals in the Pribilof Islands. The measure prohibits pelagic sealing and by a vote of 42 to 18 the Senate placed in it a provision prohibiting land sealing on the islands for 10 years.

An effective contest against the 10-year closed season provision, which was embodied in a Senate committee amendment, was made by Senators Lodge and Root. Senators Nelson of Minnesota, Hitchcock and Shively supported the amendment.

PATENT INQUIRY BILL PASSES
WASHINGTON—Investigation of the condition of business in the patent office was provided in a resolution passed by the Senate Thursday. The measure authorized the economy and efficiency commission to spend not more than \$10,000 in an examination of the system of granting patents.

SAILORS TO BE REIMBURSED
WASHINGTON—The enlisted men of the navy who were serving on the United States steamer Georgia when the paymaster's clerk on that vessel, Edward Lee, went away with some \$40,000 of the ship's funds, including \$45,900 belonging to the enlisted men, will get their money back as soon as the naval appropriation bill, which carries provision for that purpose, is signed by the President.

EMERGENCY BILL PASSED
WASHINGTON—A joint resolution extending the appropriations of 1912 for the remainder of the month of August was passed by the Senate Thursday. The resolution already had passed the House and will now go to the President.

SENDS ISSUE TO PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON—In the case of the "missing paper" in the record of Maj. Beecher Ray, the House has decided to put the matter squarely up to President Taft and allow him to decide whether Secretary of War Stimson shall respect the House resolution and produce the papers or whether the President will take the responsibility of withholding papers which are supposed to prove that Ray has been shielded by the administration.

SENATOR ATTACKS MARINE PLAN
WASHINGTON—Senator Bacon continued his attack Thursday upon the use of the American army and navy for intervention in disordered countries and offered a bill to restrict the use of those forces by the executive branch of the government.

PORTLAND FACILITIES INCREASED
WASHINGTON—The Senate passed a bill Thursday directing the secretary of the treasury to provide increased quarantine facilities at Portland, Me., to cost not more than \$43,880.

ROYCE ON FIFTH TRIP TO TROPICS

On his fifth trip to the tropics this season, Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard College left port today on the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, bound for Port Limon, Costa Rica. Most of his time is spent in manuscript work.

Among the other saloon passengers were Dr. F. J. Markin, a prominent Costa Rican; C. D. Scott, paymaster of the United Fruit Company at Santa Marta and Mrs. Scott; H. G. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Sutherland and Harry Sutherland; Mrs. A. B. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heckman and H. A. Scott.

Captain Trefry is in command of the vessel temporarily, Captain Garvin, the regular skipper, being on vacation.

RAILWAY GETS TIME EXTENSION
The time within which the Worcester & Providence Street Railway Company is authorized to construct and operate its railway is extended today to Jan. 1, 1913, by an order of the railroad commission.

PELLETIER REPORTED READY TO NOL PROS MOST CAR MEN CASES

Judge Dana, who is conducting the grand jury trials of carmen accused of violence in the recent strike on the Elevated, is considering with James H. Vane, counsel of the carmen, and F. E. Snow, counsel for the Elevated, the recommendation of District Attorney Pelletier, who desires to dispose of the cases quickly, that all men cleared of charges against them shall be taken back by the company.

Under the terms of the arbitration board's decision, only those found not guilty shall be taken back. This would prevent the reemployment of carmen whose cases may be not prosed. Mr. Pelletier says that he has gone over all the cases, and thinks there is no reason for imposing on the commonwealth the expense of trying all. He intimates that he will not pros most of the cases, provided the parties affected agree that men whose cases are thus disposed of shall be taken back.

Mr. Pelletier sent the proposition to Mr. Snow this noon, and the Elevated attorney at once went to the court house.

Blake Edward was found not guilty today by a grand jury in the superior court on a charge of throwing a stone at a Medford car in Canal street on June 7, and Daniel E. McPhee was found not guilty on the charge of delaying a car on June 7 by pulling off the trolley. These were the second and third cases to come up in that court in connection with the recent strike of Elevated carmen, the first being that of Frank McCarthy, who was acquitted Thursday.

The Boston Street Carmen's Union has increased its ranks by 100 pitmen employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, it is announced, and as the question of the pitmen who struck with the street car men has been settled, they will all be restored to their former places, probably today.

With a view to finding out whether the company has a legislative fund, District Attorney Joseph Pelletier and a grand jury have instituted an investigation of its books and accounts. The inquiry will be resumed Aug. 26, when the auditor will be called, an adjournment to that time having been taken today. It is the purpose of the district attorney to inquire in regard to campaign contributions which it has been said the company made and also in respect to moneys that, it has been alleged, were used at different times for legislative purposes.

RAILROAD CUTS FARE TO HARVEST FIELDS OF WEST

Calls for labor to harvest the great crops of the Canadian Northwest are out and already men are on their way to the grain fields to supply the solution of the problem of properly handling the product of the "Granary of the Empire." Half a hundred men are today on the way from New England over the Grand Trunk lines to Winnipeg, Canada, and points beyond as a portion of the first installment.

From Providence 27 and from Boston 22 men formed one party at Nashua Junction, which is now speeding West. To help answer the harvesting problem, the Grand Trunk is giving transportation West from any point in Canada for \$10 and beyond Winnipeg at a rate of one half a cent a mile.

Harvesters' excursions are to be run on Tuesday, Aug. 20, Friday, Aug. 23, Wednesday, Aug. 28, and Friday, Aug. 30. Many women are to be found among the labor seekers, as there is a demand for general and kitchen help on the different farms to care for the excess force of field workers.

PEACE TALK BUT WAR PREPARATION IN MONTENEGRO

(By the United Press)
VIENNA, Austria.—Though King Nicholas has agreed to the settlement of Montenegro's frontier troubles with Turkey by a joint commission, messages from Cetinje today say that Montenegro is making war preparations rapidly and is not trying to stop the daily skirmishing with Turkish frontier guards.

BERLIN—Foreign Minister Kiderlen-Waechter will go to Cassel on Saturday to discuss with the Kaiser Austria's proposal of a conference of the powers to arrange a permanent settlement of the ever-recurring trouble in the Balkans. The foreign minister is said to think well of the plan.

REPAIRS BEGUN ON NEBRASKA IN DOCK

Examination and repairs were begun this afternoon on the battleship Nebraska when she pulled up into the drydock at Charlestown navy yard. The vessel was damaged by striking an uncharted shoal off Point Judith last week. William J. Baxter, naval constructor, is in charge of the work, which is expected to take one week.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND IN N. Y.
NEW YORK.—The Duke of Sutherland, the Duchess Lady Rosemary Levison Gower, their daughter, and Lord Alastair, their son, were passengers on the Cunarder Mauretania which docked today. After a few days here the family will go to Canada where the duke has a large estate.

ST. JOHNSBURY PAGEANT GROUNDS



View of town commemorated lying in valley as seen from hill where spectacle is enacted

VERMONT TOWN USES ANNIVERSARY PAGEANT FOR OLD HOME WEEK

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—St. Johnsbury today continues its presentation of the Pageant of St. Johnsbury in celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the town. The second performance of the pageant was to take place in the natural amphitheater near the summit of Old Pine hill at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The pageant grounds are on Old Pine hill close by and overlooking St. Johnsbury and on the links of the Old Pine Golf Club. The pageant, enacted on Thursday for the first time, presents in dramatic form the history of St. Johnsbury from the period when the first white men, Stephen Nash and John Stark, went through the valley in 1755 until the present. The episodes in the play are historically correct so far as they refer to actual events in the past.

St. Johnsbury people are making the occasion a real old home week. Relatives and friends are here, some from long distances, to visit their former homes and meet old-time friends. The hotels and boarding houses made special arrangements for the crowd and many private homes are entirely occupied as well.

William Chauncey Langdon, master of the pageant, has spent months in preparation for the spectacle. He saw to it that the more than 100 St. Johnsbury persons taking part in the play were drilled to the perfection they showed at the first public presentation of the drama.

NEW DIRECTOR IN WAKEFIELD HIGH BUSINESS COURSE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The high school commercial department will have a new director in John B. Sawyer, for three years principal of the Groveton, N. H., high school. He succeeds Charles R. Crossett, Jr., who becomes submaster at the Dedham high school. H. H. Palmer, an Institute of Technology graduate and instructor for three years, will take charge of the science department. The history division will have a new teacher in Miss Ethelind Patte of Coos, N. H., who takes Miss Hannah Vait's place. A new teacher, Miss Violet Peterson, will be an assistant.

UNION PAY, OPEN SHOP RULE GIVEN

S. A. Woodbury of the contracting firm of Woodbury & Leighton, which is building the new Y. M. C. A., stated today that the strike of the 150 steam fitters, plumbers, sheet metal workers and electricians was due to the refusal of the Woodbury & Leighton Company to recognize the Hoisting Engineers Union.

"We are paying the union scale for all our work, but are determined to conduct an open shop," he said. "We have contracts with the carpenters and plasterers, who have a union independent of the A. F. of L. The men who are out are members of the A. F. of L., and are employed by the sub-contractors who will have to persuade the men to return, otherwise our firm will engage other sub-contractors to carry on the work."

MOOSE DELEGATES GO TO CONVENTION

About 60 members of the Loyal Order of Moose in two special cars, with the mayors of Brockton and Lawrence included in the New England delegation, left today on the Boston & Maine for the supreme lodge convention in Kansas City, Mo., to be held Aug. 19 to 23. The party goes in Pullman cars without change, and will reach its destination Sunday morning. The Hotel Baltimore is the New England headquarters during the convention.

The New England delegation will start on the return trip Aug. 23.

BIG BATTLE OF WAR GAME IS ON; 18,000 MEN IN ENGAGEMENT

(Continued from page one)

covering the movement of troops. The hills are especially suitable for the placing of artillery. The roads in this section are hard and made for the rapid traveling of the cavalry.

A large part of both armies will not go into camp tonight, but will bivouac at the end of the day's work.

It is expected that the fighting will be over by noon tomorrow, and that the fate of New York city will be known in the afternoon when General Bliss is expected to announce an official finding.

ARMY BIPLANE BEING REPAIRED

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Repairs are being made today on the new government biplane which was scheduled to take part in the war maneuvers at Connecticut but got damaged on its way there. The machine was brought back from Duxbury on an automobile truck early this morning and the complete staff of the Burgess-Curtiss factory was put to work on it. Five days will elapse before repairs are completed.

This will be too late for participation in the Connecticut maneuvers, so that the machine will be shipped to the aviation ground at College park, Maryland, where Lieutenants Arnold and Kirtland are to have charge.

GOV. FOSS AT SCENE OF WAR

Governor Foss left Thursday night for Connecticut to attend the military maneuvers and inspect the Massachusetts troops. He plans to go to Vermont on a speech-making tour early next week.

BEGIN SUIT AGAINST FILM PICTURE TRUST

PHILADELPHIA—The federal government began a suit in equity today in the United States district court for the dissolution of the motion picture trust. The defendant named by the bill are the Motion Picture Patents Company, the General Film Company, Biograph Company; Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated; Essanay Film Company, the Lubin Company, the Pathe Freres, Vitagraph Company and 13 individuals.

The court is asked to restrain these persons and companies from exercising an undue monopoly of the moving picture business.

The government bill charges that the defendants by making assignments of their patents to the Moving Picture Patents Company on Dec. 18, 1908, entered into an unlawful conspiracy to monopolize the business.

The government alleges that the Motion Picture Patents Company was formed for the express purpose of evading the law, and that it never owned any property.

PARCELS POST CONTEST IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON—An alleged plan to postpone parcels post legislation until next winter provoked another factional contest today in the House. Republican leaders sought to place the House on record upon concurrence in the Bourne zone parcels post amendment to the post-office appropriation bill.

Minority Leader Mann objected to railroading the bill to conference without instructions from the House upon retaining or eliminating any parcels post provisions.

AMUSEMENTS

From Hotel Brunswick
Daily and Sunday, to Plymouth, Gloucester, Nahant, Concord, Lexington. All day 100-mile tours, \$5.00, including dinner; half-day 50-mile tours, \$2.50. Luxurious cars, expert guide drivers. Two-day tour to Newport and Narragansett Pier. Illustrated folders and tickets at Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor Office, and leading hotels and ticket agencies. Phone R. D. 4122.

Follow The BLUE FLAG To NORUMBEGA

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

COL. ROOSEVELT WILL SPEAK AT REVERE AND ON COMMON SATURDAY

Colonel Roosevelt will make four speeches in Boston Saturday, Massachusetts being the second state in New England in which he will speak after opening his campaign today at Providence, R. I. His speeches Saturday will be made at the Point of Pines, where at least 25,000 persons are expected to attend. There will be a picnic at Oak Island park, the banquet at the Point of Pines hotel and a meeting in the evening on Boston Common.

Colonel Roosevelt will arrive in Boston about 11 o'clock a. m. and will go to the home of Dr. Sturgis Bigelow on Beacon street, where he will have lunch. He will leave about 2:30 o'clock by automobile for the Point of Pines, where he will speak at 3:30 o'clock. He will then go to the Oak Island picnic and return to the Point of Pines for the banquet and speaking, finishing with a speech on the Common at 8 o'clock in the evening.

A stand is being erected on Boston Common on the Charles street mall on which he will speak. The committee on arrangements for the outing tomorrow expect to have the Rev. Alan Hudson of Boston to address the gathering before Colonel Roosevelt arrives. At the banquet in the evening Matthew Hale will be toastmaster and Edward F. Wallace of Revere will welcome Colonel Roosevelt on behalf of the town.

Other speakers will be Gov. Robert Bass of New Hampshire, Charles S. Bird, Frederick Fosdick of Fitchburg; Arthur D. Hill and Susan W. Fitzgerald. After speaking on the common Colonel Roosevelt will return to the Bigelow home, where he will remain until time for the midnight train to New York.

OYSTER BAY—Colonel Roosevelt's two first campaign speeches will deal with the tariff and general attitude of the Progressive party toward the judiciary. The first topic will be the theme of his speech in Providence, R. I., and the second will be made at the Point of Pines, near Boston. The colonel left New York for Providence at 10 o'clock this morning and returns to Oyster Bay Saturday night.

ITALIAN SOCIETIES HOLD REUNION
Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, District Attorney Pelletier, former Congressman Keliher, former Senator James Doyle and Matthew Cummings were the principal guests Thursday at the reunion of the 80 Italian societies of Greater Boston at Caledonian grove, West Roxbury, held under the auspices of the Gazzetta del Massachusetts, the oldest Italian newspaper in New England.

NEVADA TICKET NAMED
RENO, Nev.—A full state ticket and presidential electors were elected at a meeting of the Progressive party state central committee Wednesday night. S. M. Summerfield of Reno was named for United States senator and George Springmeyer of Carson for congressman.

MR. O'HEARN WITHDRAWS
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Representative William A. O'Hearn announced Thursday that he had withdrawn from the contest for the Democratic nomination for Congress. His withdrawal is in favor of Prof. E. M. Lewis.

PROGRESSIVE CLUB ORGANIZES
CUMBERLAND, Md.—The first Progressive Party Club in West Virginia has been organized at Huntington, with a membership of 500, among them many Democrats. Senator D. B. Smith was elected president.

PAPERS FOR PROGRESSIVES
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A total of thirty-two newspapers in the state of Indiana have taken up the Progressive cause and will support the Progressive movement in the state.

MR. SWIFT FILES PAPERS
Attorney-General James M. Swift filed papers with the secretary of the commonwealth yesterday for a renomination as a Republican candidate.

GOVERNOR WILSON ATTACKS TARIFF IN FARMERS' TALK

GLOUCESTER, N. J.—Governor Wilson's first campaign speech since he was notified officially of the Democratic nomination a week ago was made at the farmers' picnic here Thursday. The Governor criticized President Taft for his veto of the steel bill and attacked the protective tariff.

"If prosperity is not to be checked in this country," he said, "we must broaden our borders and make conquest of the markets of the world. That is the reason that America is so deeply interested in the question of the merchant marine, and that is also the reason why America is so much interested in breaking down, wherever it is possible without danger to break it down, that dam against which all the tides of our prosperity have banked up, that great dam that runs around all our coasts, and which we call the protective tariff."

"I would prefer to call it the restrictive tariff, I would prefer to call it the tariff that holds us back. I should prefer to call it the tariff that hems us in, because the great unmatched energy of America is now waiting for a field greater than America itself in which to prove that Americans can take care of themselves."

"But I want at every turn of every argument I make of this nature to say that the legitimate business enterprises of this country have absolutely nothing to fear, provided they will stand on their own bottom; but that they have everything to fear if all they have under them is the prop of a tax which everybody is obliged to pay in order that they may be able to conduct their business—and I believe that that is the just principle of government."

PROGRESSIVES TO LEAVE COMMITTEE

It is announced today that five Progressives on the ward 11 committee of the Republican city committee intend to resign. These are said to be Matthew Hale, Roosevelt manager in Massachusetts; Ernest E. Smith, city councillor, and one of the Roosevelt leaders; C. E. Ware, Jr., Charles H. Moore and March G. Bennett.

It is said this action will be followed by resignations in other of the 25 wards of the city and that a total of 50 members will eventually have resigned.

FIFTEENTH TO RESIGN
BROCKTON, Mass.—Herbert W. Boyden, campaign manager in this district for Joseph Walker, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, resigned Thursday from the Republican city committee, making the fifteenth to leave that body since Tuesday evening. It is understood that Mr. Boyden will not join the Progressive party movement.

SENATOR CRANE TO ADVISE
WASHINGTON—Senator Crane of Massachusetts, who returned here from his home at Dalton Thursday, will have an active part in the management of the Taft campaign. That became known definitely Thursday afternoon among the senator's friends at the Capitol. Senator Crane, it is said, will be Chairman Hilles' chief adviser.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Roosevelt
Mass Meeting
AT
POINT OF PINES
Saturday, Aug. 17
All New England is expected to be represented at this meeting.
Grounds Open at 2 P. M.
Colonel Roosevelt
WILL SPEAK at 3:30 P. M.
Progressives of Massachusetts.
C. E. WARE, JR., Treasurer.

The Children's Page SATURDAY, the 17th

will have the following articles of special interest to young readers and schoolboys particularly:

- Party of young Australians, members of National Cadet Corps, sightseeing in England, on way to National Exhibition in Canada. Illustrated.
- 21st Dublin Company, Boys' Brigade, in camp at Bray, near Dublin, on Earl of Meath's grounds. Illustrated.
- Boy Scouts in camp in Sweden, where Boy Scout movement has made good progress. Illustrated.
- Naval training camp for schoolboys near Southampton, Eng., formed.

Every department of the Monitor has something worth while for every member of the family.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BOY'S SUIT IN RUSSIAN STYLE

Made of striped galatea

NO suit that the little boy wears is prettier or more becoming than this one made in Russian style. It is adapted to washable materials, to wools and to silk so that it can be made to suit all occasions. It is childish and attractive and at the same time essentially masculine.

In the illustration, striped galatea is trimmed with plain color and the neck is finished with a round collar, but a standing collar can be substituted if better liked, and in place of the belt made from the material one of leather can be worn.

The knickerbockers are separate and joined to waistbands. Just now embroidery is being much used on little boys' suits. White linen with scalloped edges would be both fashionable and handsome.

For the 4-year size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 27 for belt and trimming.

The pattern (No. 7412), cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4 and 6 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



JACOBEOAN STYLE EFFECTIVE

This English furniture very much in favor

ENGLISH furniture, and especially that of the periods preceding the era which furnished the mansions of our ancestors and so came to be known as colonial, is now very much in favor. So much so is this the case, says a New York Herald writer, that manufacturers who produce the more expensive furniture are now copying the old English designs almost as extensively as they do the colonial patterns, which have been for years the great favorites with Americans.

For the sake of variety, said a well known decorator, many persons are turning to the Jacobean design for some parts of the house. The Jacobean furniture has been found to be exceedingly effective in some houses and especially in the halls and libraries. Many Americans whose homes are beautiful are using the old English furniture throughout their houses, but as a general thing it is reserved for the halls and library.

Much of the furniture which in modern decorating parlance is called Jacobean dates, as a matter of fact, from the Charles II. period. Under the head of Jacobean today are properly listed, from the standpoint of the dealer and purchaser and except for purposes of research, the English designs which were originated under James I., Charles I., Charles II. and James II.

Most of the Jacobean pieces are carved. The chairs which are now most sought after are cane seated and cane backed; the backs tall and rather narrow. There are also the Jacobean wainscot chairs, which are all of wood and are lower and broader. These are mostly armchairs and more comfortable,

although not so decorative as the tall-backed chairs.

For use in the hall, in addition to the tall cane seated chairs, Jacobean tables and chests are considered highly desirable. There is a long table, rectangular and quite narrow in proportion to its width, which is extremely good either for hall or library. Among the Jacobean tables also is that very beautiful design, the gate legged table. These tables are, of all the Jacobean furniture, the most desirable for general use, for they fit beautifully into any room where the furniture is of varying periods and they have a charm all their own. The table has eight legs and two drop leaves, which are supported on cupboards.

Jacobean chests and cupboards are especially fascinating objects on their own account, and they should appear particularly to Americans, for they were among the first pieces of furniture to cross the Atlantic with our ancestors both of the South and of New England. The rich dark oak chests covered with carving add greatly to the beauty of any oak furnished hall, library and dining room, and happy the housewife who can keep her table linen in a Jacobean cupboard or store it away in a big old Jacobean chest.

Not only were the Jacobean pieces the first to come to this country, but they were the first to be copied by American cabinet makers. The rich and subdued coloring of the Jacobean black oak and dark cane combine well with tapestry hung walls or with wainscoting. Dark toned Morris papers and walls hung with brown or dark blue cartridge paper also afford a suitable background for the Jacobean pieces. The furniture of this interesting period of the Jameses, fashioned of honest oak, which takes a patina like bronze with the lapse of time, has an appeal which cannot be gainsaid.

CLOSET IS HER BOUDOIRETTE

Long mirror fastened to the door

WHEN I came to the city from an old-fashioned country home where a bedroom was merely a bedroom, and not a dining room and working studio as well, I had a difficult time adjusting my ideas, writes Margaret Stiles in the Christian Advocate. It took me some time to get used to receiving my friends in a room that masqueraded to such an extent! My mission davenport bed was covered with a sober couch-cover and piles of cushions by day, but I could never forget the blankets beneath.

In time I grew accustomed to the davenport bed, but I could not grow reconciled to arranging my hair at my old mahogany desk and then hiding my toilet things in the drawer where old letters and family photographs belonged by rights. I missed my bureau more than anything. It was a constant annoyance, this pigeon-holing of my toilet things.

Finally I changed my home to a larger room in which there were two closets. I selected this room because one of the closets was unusually large, and out of my necessity I had formulated a scheme for a "boudoirette," to be consistent with my "kitchenette," and all the other diminutive conveniences to which the woman who lives alone is heir.

The boudoirette closet is about 19 inches deep and 50 inches long, with a broad shelf that runs the length of it. I began by enameling the inside of the closet white. Then I found a small chest of drawers, three feet high. There are three drawers; the upper one being divided with small compartments to hold handkerchiefs, veils and gloves.

The chest of drawers was enameled white and the wall of the closet draped with a charming pink-and-white cretonne. Above the chest of drawers a white-framed mirror is hung flat against the soft rose folds of the cretonne. The boudoirette is lighted by an electric bulb, hung from the broad shelf above.

The shelf was given a broad ruffled valance of the cretonne and I covered my hat boxes with wallpaper to match

the cretonne and placed them upon the shelf.

The closet door is also conveniently furnished. A long mirror, five feet long and 12 inches wide, is screwed onto the door, and on each side of it there are wall pockets of the cretonne, bound with pink linen. There are three deep pockets on each side and in these all my toilet accessories are stored.

A low chair of willow, placed conveniently beside the closet door, is pulled up to the bureau at dressing time and I can sit here and dress, with everything in easy reach.

When the door is closed my big room is just like any other sitting room. I have built in bookcases, low and friendly ones, which I painted white. My comfortable chairs are of willow, with cushions of the rose-colored cretonne. The divan has a plain cover and the willow tea table is all that a tea table should be. I have a piano and my old mahogany desk, and my friends find my room a pleasant place. Nowhere is there a sign of dressing table or toilet belongings; they are all within the boudoirette.

I was careful to select a cretonne of good quality, that will stand washing and wherever possible I have used thumbtacks instead of ordinary tacks to put it up. It is quite easy to take down the curtain that lines the closet and give it a thorough airing.

SUGAR IN COOKING

One woman used white pulverized sugar for all her cooking, but, when prices went up so much, she tried granulated sugar instead, says the San Diego Union. It costs a penny the pound less and is every bit as good.

TO MEND CRUST

When the crust of a juicy pie breaks, says the Pittsburgh Sun, make a thick paste of flour and water, and spread with a knife over the broken edge.

TRIED RECIPES

CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS

Put one cup of water and one half cup of butter into a saucepan and when it boils add one cup of dry sifted flour measured even and stir rapidly; cook until it has become a paste that will cleave from the side of the pan. Add all the flour at once and do not add more under the belief that the mixture will be too thin. Let the paste cool, then count out five eggs. Add them unbeaten one at a time and beat between each addition until the mixture is entirely smooth. Now there are two ways of baking the paste; one way is to use the pastry bag and to squeeze the paste through it into long strips like the usual shape of eclairs; nearly as good shape can be given by using a spoon. Sometimes it is just as well to make the cakes round. Bake in a slow oven, for if it is too hot the outside of the eclairs will burn before the inside is well done and they will fall. Cool and cut a gash in one side for the filling.

CREAM FILLING FOR ECLAIRS. Beat thick cream stiff and sweeten to taste. Flavor with vanilla. Or make a custard of one quarter cup of flour mixed with two thirds cup of sugar and two cups of scalded milk cooked one quarter of an hour. Add three well beaten eggs and cook five minutes longer. Cool and flavor with vanilla.

CHOCOLATE ICING FOR ECLAIRS. Put seven eighths cup of granulated sugar in a saucepan with six tablespoons of water. Stir until the sugar is melted, then cook the syrup until a thread is formed. Melt two squares of chocolate over hot water and pour the boiling syrup on and beat until the icing will spread well. Put a little of the icing on each eclair, allowing it to cover the top, but not run down the sides.

CHOCOLATE CONES

Put one pound best granulated sugar into a saucepan, add half a cup of water and with a wooden spatula stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved; then remove the spatula and cook without stirring until the syrup softballs, when a little of it is tested in ice water; pour slowly but in a steady stream into a bowl that has been lightly brushed over with oil or water; do not scrape the sides of the saucepan or the syrup will granulate; have ready in a bowl six ounces of melted chocolate; divide the sugar mixture into two parts and into one pour one third the melted chocolate and vanilla extract to season to taste; stir until a stiff mass is formed, then shape into small cones and drop upon buttered paper; put half the remaining cream mixture into a cup and stand it in boiling water, add vanilla to flavor and stir over the fire until of the consistency of thick syrup; take the cup to the table and dip half the cones, one at a time into it, coating each thoroughly; to the remainder of the cream sugar add the remaining chocolate and two tablespoonfuls boiling water until of consistency desired; dip rest of cones in it. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

FASHION BITS

Little round glass buttons down the entire front closing is the only trimming on a simple but stylish frock of pink linen.

One new fall dress design in black and white effect has pretty little gathered sleeves and a stunning patent leather belt.

Imitation Japanese embroidery is seen on some of the latest lingerie designs from Paris, says the Washington Herald.

Double frills, either hand-embroidered or hemstitched, finish some of the newest and prettiest of the autumn shirt waists.

One dainty white marquisette blouse has insets down the front of violet dotted white lawn. This same pretty lawn forms the knife plaited frill around the collarless neckline.

COAT AND RUG

A combination rug and blanket coat which has been recently invented is attracting much attention. The coat is a very good looking garment, and it can be unbuttoned at the sides and under the arms and flattened entirely out so that it can be rolled up and placed on the seat of a motor car or rolled into a strap like a steamer rug. If it is desired to use it as a steamer rug it can be spread over a person reclining in a deck chair like a blanket and buttoned around the neck and tucked in at the sides so that no wind can get under it. The garment is made of double faced cloth in one or two tones. It has also the advantage of fitting several different sized persons, says the New York Herald. As the coat buttons up at the sides the same garment can be adjusted to fit slender and full figures.

STEAMER GIFT

For a steamer gift to a friend one of the most up-to-date presents is the afternoon tea box, according to the New Haven Journal Courier. It contains tea, rice wafers and delicious and rare Chinese confections enough for six persons. These are in genuine oriental boxes covered with cretonnes, which make convenient catch alls during the journey.

TRAINING A WILLING SERVANT

Task not a difficult one

IN HIRING servants, it would be well to remember that you are entering into a business contract, each side of which should be observed to the letter. The servant problem is not only a result of industrial conditions, but of the home conditions, and if a mistress remembers that a servant is a human being, and treats the worker considerably, perhaps the call of the mill, with its regular hours, will not be so alluring.

It frequently falls to a woman's lot to train a willing servant into the ways of her home, and sometimes into the ways of serving. The important thing is not to attempt too much at once, says the New York Press. Take one setting of the table and the serving, and by repetition and frequent lessons have the maid master this. Impress on her mind the importance of the mechanics of serving. The most inexperienced will soon acquire efficiency in placing the silver, glasses, etc., correctly.

Generally speaking, the knives and spoons are placed at the right of the plate, the forks at the left. That on the right, which is to be used first, such as the oyster fork, should be the outer one; the next would be the bouillon spoon, and so on. The dessert spoons are last. Forks are easily disposed of, for the salad fork, the smaller one, is last to be used and, therefore, nearest the plate. The method is to work from the outside in toward the center.

Butter plates are placed at the left, in front of the plate; glasses for water, at the right.

A good servant keeps glasses always filled, and places fresh butter on the

plates. Serving should be done from the left.

The proper form of addressing a mistress is "Yes, madam," or "Yes, Mrs. Brown." If there are any doubts about a mistress' inclination to see guests, a polite "I will inquire" after receiving the cards of callers should be given. A polite, quiet demeanor is a requisite of a good servant. Neatness is another factor, and it were well to advise that these two factors are demanded.

As the relations between the mistress and the servants are business relations, there should not be undue familiarity between them. It often breeds contempt. This must not be construed, however, to mean that a mistress should forget her politeness when addressing servants.

When asking one to pass a dish, etc., the little word "please" need not be dispensed with, and an amiable "thank you" should be given.

Women servants are addressed by their first names. Men servants are usually addressed by their surnames.

A considerate mistress never reminds her servant before strangers, and should ask that any questions on the part of a servant be solved by presenting them to her. The equipage of a mistress is reflected in the manner of her servant, and fairness in treatment is usually reciprocated. A clear understanding of the duties to be performed, regular remuneration and a kind business relationship will make the household wheels go smoothly on their way.

Don't overwork your servant. If she be a quick, good worker, the time saved belongs to her. In this way you will get the best service and the most willing attitude toward you and your home.

PRETTY TOILETTES AT DIEPPE

Eton jacket gains in popularity

DIEPPE always affords ideal conditions for a vacation. Among the prettiest toilettes noticed along the promenade were the dainty frocks of batiste and lace worn over colored slips. White net has received marked approval this summer. When cleverly handled it fashions some of the most charming frocks. A handsome creation of this material was elaborately trimmed with heavy lace and embroidery. A wide collar of plaited white net closes beneath a small bow of pink taffeta. This frock was worn over a slip of pink silk. A broad flat hat of cream milan, trimmed with pink ribbon, completed this costume, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

White chiffon was used for a smart model by Francis. The chiffon is puffed at the bottom above a broad band of cream applique lace. This narrows toward the front, producing rounded corners. Tiny bows of white satin are used to close the wrap in a diagonal line. A wide cape forms the upper portion of the wrap. This is drawn in at the waist line by means of a concealed drawstring, which ties in a flat bow at the back.

Ratine coats and skirts for morning wear are much favored.

White satin gowns are much worn for dressy occasions. One of this material had a short tunic and underskirt of black chantilly lace.

Straw and linen are combined to develop many smart hats. A bow of white straw trimmed a hat of pink linen.

Vests of flowered taffeta are being worn by women who exploit the latest fads and fashion. These are particularly

pretty with costumes of white satin, serge or homespun.

The separate blouse appears in many phases. It is frequently trimmed with bands of color and fancy buttons. Small buckles of ivory and pearl trim smart frocks of linen.

The eton jacket is rapidly gaining in popularity. A suit of blue serge had an eton jacket with a broad girdle of black satin. The skirt was cut double, the lower half being plaited.

Hats of white felt will be worn for early fall. These have bands of colored silk drawn about the crown and an ornament of beads, soutache braid or a buckle adorns the side.

The general use of colored linen collars and cuffs permits great variety. One collar and cuff set was made of cherry-colored linen, a very popular shade. Deep, pointed insets of white net, thickly covered with small dots embroidered with cherry silk, produced a charming effect.

Wonderfully attractive are the sets of sheer lawn, stiffly starched and bordered by a two-inch plaited ruffle of the goods. These are inexpensive and add an individual touch to the plainest frock.

A gown of white linen ratine was embroidered on skirt and bodice with colored crevels in a bold floral design.

The jabot continues to grow in proportions. Long plastrons and wide collars of net and lace are the favored variety. Others resemble the shoulder capes worn by our grandmother. The Robespierre and Pierrot ruff continue to hold their own.

SIMPLE WORK IN KITCHENETTE

Way made easy for homeless girls

THE homeless girl in a strange city welcomes the kitchenette apartment. Here she can do light housekeeping and get some of her meals herself. Sometimes two girls join forces, dividing expenses and work, says a writer in the New York Times.

The chief objection to the kitchenette life for the busy girl is she is often too hurried to do even the simplest housekeeping. What results? The girl stints herself in food or, if she doesn't do that she slights her housekeeping.

Much of this can be avoided by system and good management. Few girls in an office understand home-making or know anything of short-cuts or time and labor-saving methods. If seasoned housekeepers use old-fashioned and laborious methods, what can be expected of untrained girls? Yet there are plenty of short-cuts; the thing is to learn them.

The gas stove, for instance, is more easily kept clean if a newspaper is folded over the drip pan under the burners. This takes but a minute to pull out and throw in the garbage can, and many minutes to scour when greasy. When the sink is dirty it can be whitened with one rubbing with a cloth wet with kerosene. This is also good to keep the bathtub spotless.

Cereal should be cooked while the girls are washing the dinner dishes, then nothing is needed in the morning but to add a little water to it and reheat. Few girls who work can take time enough in the morning to cook cereal as long as it should be cooked. Use a double boiler for that, as well as for chocolate, sauces and puddings. It saves stirring and prevents burning.

When there is a rush in the morning the breakfast table may be set as one

goes to bed. Do not get into the bad habit, however, of keeping the table set all the time.

Instead of paring potatoes that are to be boiled and then fried or mashed, boil them in their jackets. They skin more quickly and are better than when pared early and allowed to stand.

Wash pots and pans as you go along, or, better yet, use paper bags, which need no washing. Use cold water for egg cups and milk bottles. If hot water is put in first it takes twice as long to wash them. Keep washing soda near the sink for cutting grease, and put in boiling water into saucepans as soon as the contents are removed. Cereal pots should first be soaked in cold water.

Keep a supply of newspapers on hand. They are excellent to rub grease from the gas stove, to rub off soiled skillets before washing and to polish nickel and windows.

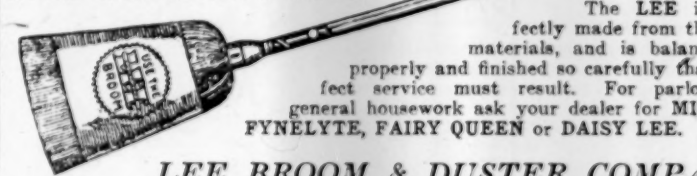
A sweeper, dusters and a long-handled soft brush with several white muslin covers simplify cleaning. Some girls prefer to pay a small sum to a caretaker, but 10 or 15 minutes' work each day should keep a small apartment in good condition. A woman could be engaged once in two weeks for a thorough sweeping and cleaning.

Keep one of the covers of the long-handled brush for wiping off the tops of curtains. This keeps them fresh looking much longer, and is quicker and less likely to tear than vigorously shaking. The other cover may be wrung-out of kerosene before slipping on the brush. It takes up dust quickly from hard floors.

The busy girl should keep her cooking simple. Study food values rather than elaborate recipes. Avoid fussy entrees and made desserts. Charlotte russe, in-

THE LEE BROOM

Lasting broom satisfaction comes with the habit of specifying the LEE—the BROOM with the GUARANTEE—every time you buy a broom. It has been the standard broom for 40 years.



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The daily newspaper which is edited with the view of making all its contents acceptable in refined homes, is preeminently a clean news messenger. The Monitor was established in order to meet the widespread need for a newspaper which every member of the family circle could read with interest and profit.

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because its news is always reliable and wholesome, because its editorial opinion on vital issues is fair and unprejudiced, because its advertising columns contain the offerings of well-known and dependable advertisers and because its feature material is instructive, inclusive and interesting. Regular readers of the Monitor are highly pleased with its present newspaper excellence, and note with appreciation its steadily growing improvement in every way that a sincere and progressive daily newspaper should advance. A brief inspection of the paper itself will show you what the leading exponent of clean journalism is doing to make the Monitor a truly representative newspaper.

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FRESHENING UP THE OLD HAT

Much may be done with malines

AT THIS season of the year the hat trunk is quite sure to present a sorry condition, unless the supply of headgear has been a very generous one. The sun will have robbed the flowers of their pristine bloom, the dust will have settled unceremoniously in the folds of the ribbon trimmings and the feathery fancies will have taken on a droopy look.

If an entirely new hat is not advisable at least new trimmings should be put on. The large bows of lace or malines are wonderfully useful in refreshing a hat, provided the straw can be induced to take a fresh lease of existence. Ruffles of lace are likewise becoming, and add a new wrinkle when attached to fall over the brim. Binding the brim with lace is another fancy of the late summer which gives a new look to a hat.

Malines will be found one of the kindest aids in this refurbishing process. Hats made entirely of malines are good between-seasons hats, as they have the features of both seasons. A charming model for a maline hat is the sable colored hat, trimmed with narrow bands of brown fur. A large, flat hat of black maline was lined with white malines, with one large pink rose nestling among its green leaves, perched over the right eye.

If you do not care to use malines or

dividual pies and ices can be bought. For ordinary occasions fresh fruit or nuts and raisins are the best desserts. Cream soups or those made by combining bouillon tablets with various flavorings, are more sensible for the light housekeeper than making stock.

A Panama hat may be given a new effect by covering the upper brim and crown with flowered chiffon, and binding the edge with white moire ribbon. A narrow band of the moire ribbon encircles the crown at the base, ending in a tight bow on the left side.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY wanted to teach country school, commencing Oct. 1; one capable of teaching, experience preferred. Apply to J. GAMBLE Heinemann, S. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BANK man with experience and ability wants responsible position with bank. Southwest; references. E. L. CARSON, Bowling Green, Ky.

TOTTON BRYER—Young man with teaching experience, willing, classing and buying, wants position paying \$125 per month in Carolinas or Georgia. A1 reference. Write to J. S. O. LE NOIR, Box 100, Goldsboro, N. C.

YOUNG MAN desires position: clerical, tutoring or piano playing; go anywhere. References. Write to GOODRUE, 210 1st. S. E., Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CHAMBERMAID and **COOK**—Positively desired by colored girl; no laundry; good references. Address: Mrs. T. E. ALA, ALBANY, 403 W. W. Washington, D. C.

C.
HOUSEKEEPER—Refined lady with 2 year-old boy wants position as manager housekeeper. MRS. E. M. MURRAY, 1718 S. 10th st. Waco, Tex.

SHORTHANDLER—CHIEF (Pitman system) desires position in eastern state. Address MISS CAROLINE CLEMENTS, 1 N. 10th St., Raleigh, N. C.

TEACHER—desires position in family references; state salary and requirements apply by letter only. MISS M. W. NOTT, 204 E. 10th St., Waco, Tex.

WANTED—Position in high-grade nurse house by young lady of splendid ability both in plans and voice. References given. Address MISS CLARE WINDSOR, Uvalde, Tex.

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every body's "The Delicater and Adventure"; good, steady worker can call on good sales. Write to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Butterick bldg., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GOOD WORK—Woman for housework, good home, pleasant surroundings; permanent place; 2 adults, 3 children; \$25 per month. **JOSEPHINE AIRD, JR.**, 6914 Hawthorne av., Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AUDITOR and bookkeeper desires position; 30 years' experience in all kinds of clerical work; knowledge of local fire insurance. **WILLIAM L. LEBERK, P.**, 104 Box 478, San Diego, Cal.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; young man, 25 years of age, 5' 10", 160 lbs., good CLAIR, 1062 N. Mentor av., Pasadena, Cal.

LEBK—Desires position with bookstore or similar concern anywhere in California; good references; speaks English and German well. **JOSEPH HUSSBAUER**, 2445 E. 10th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

GARDENER, experienced in planting vegetables, cultivating flowers, attending to lawns, etc.; desires position of permanent employment. **JOHN F. MORGAN, Station A**, Pasadena, Cal.

GOOD DANISH COOK wants position in hotel, restaurant, or cook has list of references. **MRS. B. ANDERSEN**, 31

LABORATORY ASSISTANT, Y. Young (19) desires situation in laboratory; several years' assistant experience in technical work; good education; 1910-1915, Lower Richmond rd., Putney, Eng. 1.

NEWSPAPER EDITOR (20), of 11 years' experience, large city and "town" dailies; good education; "downy" dailies; kind, sincere, forceful, temperate, hard worker; get anywhere; ask for details. R. V. HARRIS, 1000 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

OFFICE WORK wanted by middle-aged gentleman; 12 years last position; railroad work; good education; 1910-1915, K. CONRAD, 1063 North Sto. st., Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICER - Folding machine (union) wishes position; capable; willing to work. JOHN SNYDER, 629 Court st., Los Angeles, Cal.

ROAD ACCOUNTANT, practical, 2 years' experience, station agent, solicitor, agent, chief traveling auditor, wants position. J. H. RICHMOND, 72 Anderson av., San Francisco, Cal.

REPRESENTATIVES (manufacturers') - Two salesmen, Chicago experience, location, good education, good references; manufacturers wanting Pacific coast representatives; highest references. J. HERMAN, 1000 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

YOUNG MAN (22). German, not afraid of work, good education, appearance, excellent English. wishes position at any business or office. Write to him, please, state particulars in letter. Address G. H. RIEPLITZ, care G. H. Hecke, Woodland, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER desired; position; cuts suits and remodels; goes out by the day. MRS. J. L. PYLES, 7223 64th av., S. E. Portland, Ore.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in first-class work, tailored suits and evening gowns, wants employment. MRS. FRANK B. NORTH, 3518 Nob Hill, Seattle, Wash.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by reliable woman with a little girl three years old as companion or nurse. Apply 3212 Huron st., Los Angeles, Cal.

HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS desired for position in private family or hotel, more than salary. MRS. MAYME KIRBY, 100 Worcester ave., Pasadena, Cal.

SHOW CARD WRITER or linen marker

CANADA — FOREIGN
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—(Scottish), desires position in New York or Westchester. Address: ROBERT C. STARR, 110 Bartlett ave., Toronto, Ont. 20

HUNTER seeks position, 5 years experience, can do running reports, understands game and dogs. COLIN ROBINSON, Heath road, "Glaig", South Wales. 19

HIDE AND SKIN BUYER OR SALESMAN—Ten years' experience as manager and secretary of a large company in England has references. Would like 10 to 15 years of age. F. LEES, Beacon Chambers, Boston, U.S.A. 19

REPRESENTATIVE—An American with English business experience would represent firm wishing to extend its activities in London. Give detailed references to EDWARD H. MARKISON, 243 W. 71st St., New York. 19

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOTEL MANAGER—English woman desires position as manager or housekeeper in good class hotel; capable and can give good references. MISS F. G. BALES, Park House, Grimsby Beach, Ontario, Can. 15

SECOND MAID—English girl desires position in private family; capable and trustworthy. MISS E. E. WATSON, The Chateau, Laurier, Ottawa, Can. 15

TRAVELING COMPANION—Position desired by lady as secretary or traveling companion; good reader and correspondent, excellent traveler. French and German, accustomed to entertaining. MISS L. COULSON, 11 Kettle rd., Oxford, Eng. 15



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The Christian
Science Monitor
Falmouth and
St. Paul Streets
Boston, Mass.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. F. A. Winter, med. corps, to New York city for consultation with supply officer relative to semi-annual purchase of supplies.

Maj. E. C. Carnahan, paymaster, relieved duty San Antonio, Tex., thence to St. Paul, Minn., and report by letter to commanding general central division for duty that city.

First Lieut. E. C. McCulloch, med. res. corps, to Columbus barracks, O., for duty.

Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governor's island, N. Y., for examination of officers; detail: Gen. T. H. Bliss, Col. S. C. Mills, inspector-general; Col. J. B. Bellinger, assistant quarter-master-general; Maj. L. T. Hess, medical corps; First Lieut. J. J. Roddy, medical corps; First Lieut. J. G. Melroy, twenty-ninth infantry, recorder.

First Lieut. L. D. Kremers, medical corps, relieved duty Presidio of San Francisco for Honolulu and report to commanding officer for duty and by letter to commanding general, Western division.

First Lieut. W. A. Cade, medical corps, relieved duty with field hospital No. 2 upon return to Presidio of San Francisco and report to commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to commanding general, Western division.

Col. W. L. Buck, infantry, unassigned, report to Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, president of army retiring board, Governor's island, for examination.

Maj. H. M. Kessler, C. A. C., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to test a five-kilowatt gasoline generating set.

Brig. Gen. G. E. Anderson is retired from active service, effective Oct. 16, and proceed home.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Leigh Noyes, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., connection crew

the Wyoming and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. J. S. Woods, detached the Intrepid to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. L. C. Bogart, to naval academy.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, to office of naval intelligence.

Lieut. H. B. Riehe, to command the Intrepid.

Lieut. (junior grade) S. E. Holliday, detached the Iris, home, wait orders.

Ensign L. R. Ford, detached the Baltimore to the Vicksburg.

Ensign A. S. Dysart, detached the Paducah to two months' leave.

Ensign E. B. Lapham, detached the Mississippi to the Prairie.

Ensign S. D. McCaughy, detached the Nebraska to the Paducah.

Ensign J. L. Kauffman, to command the Hopkins.

Ensign J. J. Saxer, detached the Connecticut to three months' leave.

Passed assistant Surgeon J. O. Downey, detached the Chester; to Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. C. Grieve, detached the Indiana to the Nebraska.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Jenness, detached the Nebraska; to three months' leave.

Chief Carpenter G. A. Lazar, detached the West Virginia to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived: Patterson, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan and Trippe at Boston; Fox, Davis, F-3 and Maryland at Bremerton; Caesar at Newport News; Massachusetts at New London; Nebraska at Boston.

Sailed: Potomac, from Norfolk for Tangier sound; Nashville, from Guantanamo for New York; Ajax, from Guantanamo for Charleston; Prometheus and Iroquois, from Tyburn for San Diego; Saturn, from Bremerton for San Diego.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In these days when the aim of many golfers is to find the ball which will go the greatest distance and we sample every new kind which is put on the market, in spite of the warning in regard to golf architects having to alter courses to suit the greater length we obtain, and the up till now futile efforts to standardize the ball, it is rather amusing to read the story on the subject which appeared in Golfing from the writer who styles himself Harli-bur, in regard to the old course at St. Andrews and its imaginary efforts to keep pace with the greater length obtained with each new invention in golf balls. He describes it in gutta days; in Haskell days; in the days of the patent core; the coming of the rubber center; then the ether center; and at last the double core.

In Gutta days—The great course was thronged, for it was the occasion of the open championship, and all the world had turned out to see the great battle over the links that was known throughout Scotland, and in the one or two other corners of the earth where golf was played, as the finest test of play that art and nature could devise. And at the first hole, where, about 300 yards from the tee, the Swilcan burn runs across in front of the green, the cautious crept up near the stream with two wooden club shots and pitched a canny third on to the green, holing out in a safe five. And at the second, which is 416 yards, they had to play two full shots with driver and mallet and then an iron on to the green and get another five; and at the fifth, which is the Hole o' Cross, they took three full shots to get to the green, and so on and so forth. And in that year the championship was won with a score of 176, for but two rounds were played.

But the old, old caddies who had played when the champion was yet unborn, said that the coming of the gutta ball had ruined the course and that it was not the game it had been in the days of the old leather balls stuffed with feathers, which was the ball for which the course had been laid out. Howbeit the Hole o' Cross was still spoken of as the best hole for three full shots in the world.

In Haskell days—But championships and champions came and went, and still the great course was thronged from year's end to year's end. And yet another championship came round. And now the professionals got on to the first green with a drive and a full iron shot and got a 4. And at the second they lashed out at their second shot in the hope of getting home in 2, so that 4's were as common as 5's at this hole. And at the Hole o' Cross they took two full shots with their wooden clubs and then

pitched on to the green, and those who made no mistake were sure of their 5. But still the scores did not fall to quite the same extent, for by hitting farther they hit with less certainty. Yet in that year the championship was won with a score of 218 for the four rounds, or nearly nine strokes less per round than on the occasion first mentioned.

And the old caddies, who had been the leaders in the championship I have already spoken of, declared that the Haskell ball had ruined the course as a test of the game, and would yet ruin the game itself. But the second hole was spoken of as the best two-shot hole in the world, and the Hole o' Cross as the best three-shot hole.

In the Days of the Patent Core—And still championships came and went. And at the next time it came to the Great Course, men found that the first hole was a good drive-and-pitch hole, and there were many 4's among the 4's. And at the second hole they took an iron for their second shot, which had become a par 4. And at the fifth hole they were striving to get near enough to the green with their second to have good prospects of a 4, which was taken as often as the 5. And that year the championship was won with a score of 299, which was five strokes per round better than before.

But the press declared that the course was not the course it had been in the days of the Haskell, and said that so many Americans playing over it had spoiled its character. But the second was still thought to be the finest two-shot hole, and the Hole o' Cross the finest hole for two full shots on any golf course.

The coming of the rubber center—And yet again the championship fell to be played over the great course and this time the champions were taking their driving irons from the tee, in order to make sure of not driving into the Swilcan and at the second they were putting all they knew into the shot, so as to have only a chip shot on to the green and thus secure a 3. And at the fifth, which is called the Hole o' Cross, they were getting on with a drive and a cleek shot. And in that year the winner of the championship went round in three 70's and a 69, making 279.

And the golfers of all the new courses—two blind swipes and trust to luck—cried out that the new balls had spoiled the great course as a test of golf. But the players, in the championship said that the Hole o' Cross was the finest two-shot hole in the world.

The ether center—But the next time of the championship's coming saw the record broken with a 61, for at the first

hole the players were using their driving mashes to reach the green and get a three, and at the second they were just able to reach the green with a good drive and at the Hole o' Cross they were getting on with their mashes for their second. That year the championship was won with a score of 253.

But as before the golfers who had fared badly in the championship, and the others who thought that the championship should be played upon their course, pointed out how grievously the great course had suffered through the introduction of the new ether center ball, so that it was no longer anything like the test of golf that it had been in the days of the rubber center. But good judges and great players were still of the opinion that the first was the best short hole, and the second the best one-drive hole, and the Hole o' Cross the best drive-and-pitch hole that had ever been devised.

The double course—But at the next championship the great course was greatly extended, for they made what had once been the old course the first half and what had once been the new course they changed into the inward half. And the Swilcan now formed an ideal cross hazard to catch a topped shot from the first tee, and the hole which had once been the first and second was declared to be the finest two-shot hole to be found anywhere. And the Hole o' Cross, which was still 533 yards, was now one of the short holes, but it required a very fine drive to reach it from the tee. And the scores for the championship this year were headed by a score of 318, made by the heir of the player who had done the 318 before.

But the critics, of course, were still unsatisfied, though the great course was still the best course in the world.

BAY STATE NEWS

WAKEFIELD

The new auto fire truck purchased by the town at a cost of \$5000 is expected to arrive here tomorrow. It will be put into commission at once and in a few weeks the department will invite fire chiefs, captains and lieutenants to witness a test and play-out. Interest in Wakefield's new truck is large, as it will be the first in the state of the triple combination type, with a pumping engine.

Swimming tests in the course of instruction in the Y. M. C. A. swimming school at the Quannapowitt lake bathhouse will be held tomorrow morning and afternoon. R. J. Kennelly, director of the Brookline swimming school, will act as starter and the judges will be John C. Church, Dr. T. F. Parks and Charles R. Crossett, Jr. About 50 boys will compete in three classes, each combining several tests in swimming and diving.

CONCORD

The water department on Thursday connected the new eight-inch water main on Lowell road with all houses on that street from Monument square to Mr. Wheeler's, on the hill. The houses were formerly connected with a small cement main. The pipes for the new eight inch water main on Main street have been placed along the street from Sudbury to Belknap streets.

Miss Marie Olsen, Miss Lillian Perry and Edgar G. Clark, the committee on the Concord grape flower exhibit, have awarded the first prize for cultivated flowers to Henry C. Ingerson and the second to Mrs. Mary J. Taylor. For wild flower, Frederick Taylor was the first winner, while the second prize went to J. S. Nelson.

QUINCY

Nomination papers were filed Thursday for Joseph Walker, Republican candidate for Governor; Everett M. Bowker, Republican candidate for county commissioner of Norfolk county; Charles H. Johnson, Arthur W. Stetson, Eben W. Sheppard and Clarence Burge, Republican candidates for delegate to the state convention.

The metropolitan parkway commission has arranged to have a band concert at the Quincy shore reservation, near the foot of Beach street, on the evening of Aug. 23. On the following Friday evening a concert will be given at Furnace Brook parkway, near Reardon street.

READING

Local school teachers who recently formed an association are planning an active season of social and educational work when the public schools open in September. Miss Annie P. Reid of the Union street school will serve as president; Miss Fannie Whittemore, Highland school, as vice-president; Miss Agnes Gilmore, high school, as secretary, and Miss Ada E. Dow, Prospect street school, as treasurer, and these officers are to make application to the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation for admittance.

NORWELL

The Sons of Veterans camps of Abington and Rockland will have a union field day at Ridge Hill grove tomorrow afternoon and evening. In the afternoon there will be baseball between the South Ends of Rockland and the Harwood A. A. of North Abington.

ABINGTON

Judge George W. Kelly left Thursday for his summer residence at Camden, Me. In his absence Associate Justice Edward B. Pratt will preside.

ROCKLAND

The summer school will close this afternoon, after a session of six weeks. The average attendance has been 135. The school has proved a success and it is probable that it will become a permanent feature of the school work.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

FOR SALE—\$6000—1329 Dean st., Brooklyn, N. Y., between New York and Brooklyn ares, near the subway station, three-story and basement dwelling. Apply to FRANK H. TYLER, Real Estate, 1183 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

SEND FOR LITERATURE—Best apple, berry and poultry land at Sebastopol, Sonoma County, 50 miles north of San Francisco; good climate, no irrigation, big crops, prices right. JOHN S. RYBEE, Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, Cal.

ORANGE, LEMON, WALNUT groves; extra choice; income earning; beautiful suburban homes. WRIGHT, KINGSLEY & CO., Pasadena, Cal.

FINANCIAL—CHICAGO

WANTED—Investor or partner with \$10,000 to \$25,000, with or without experience, position in manufacturing concern, located Northern Michigan, now doing from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per month, year round; assets two for one; plant just rebuilt, business exceeds capital; profits average over 25%; invite fullest investigation. W. B. THOMPSON, 750 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.

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OREGON first mortgage loans, no. investors 7% and 8% Perfect security. J. G. ENGLISH, Attorney, 610-12 McKay bldg., Portland, Ore.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WE BUY and sell any stock or bond that has a market value; submit orders. Mark T. Leonard & Co., Harris Trust bldg., Chicago.

HOUSES TO LET—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, modern 10-room detached corner house; 2nd story; permanent guests; board optional; choice neighborhood; \$85. TAXLOR, 5556 Monroe ave., Chicago.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

BUSINESS WOMAN will share her attractive, cool apartment with another woman. Write MISS LOCKE, 150 W. 104th st.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Fur. 4-room apart. steam, enclosed porch, piano, tel., splendid transportation. FIRST, 4616 Evans ave., Chicago.

SUMMER BOARD—MICHIGAN

BOARD at Hillview Farm on Saugatuck and Maclellan Interurban line; \$6 per week. GEORGE H. McALLISTER, Route 12, Holland, Mich.

BAY STATE CITIES AND TOWNS ANNOUNCE TAX RATES FOR YEAR

Reports from the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth show no material change in the tax rates, though in many cases valuations have been greatly enhanced. Beverly, which has a large non-resident assessment, announces a tax rate of \$15 on \$1000, the same as in 1911.

RATE IS FIXED AT \$17.40

DEDHAM, Mass.—The rate for taxes remains at \$17.40 this year, according to the announcement made today by the assessors. The total valuation is \$14,165,685, an increase of \$538,787 over last year. The personal property is valued at \$4,330,160, while the real estate is set at \$9,835,525, of which \$5,430,530 is on the buildings.

The appropriations for town, county, state and metropolitan charges total \$209,532.50, divided into county, \$9,661.70; state, \$21,687.50; metropolitan sewer, \$11,806.49; Charles river basin improvement, \$11,068; metropolitan park and boulevard, \$6181.67; grade crossing, \$3270.48. These assessments total an increase over last year of \$8500.38 but are offset by the increase in the total valuation which enabled the assessors to keep the rate at the same figure as last year.

A gain of 126 polls was made, bringing the total up to 2504.

TAX RATE REMAINS SAME

BEVERLY, Mass.—Basing their figures on a valuation of \$39,214,440 the assessors of Beverly announced today that the tax rate for 1912 will be \$15 on \$1000, the same as last year. The valuation shows a gain of \$934,865 over last year's figures. The personal property shows an increase of \$140,765 and the realty assessments show an increase of \$813,800. The polls total 6053, a falling off of 66 from last year.

Ward 4 has the largest valuation, both in personal and realty, with \$8,257,450 personal tax and \$7,425,900 realty. The non-resident tax on personal property amounts to \$698,425 on personal property and \$7,053,050 on realty.

The total tax levied amounts to \$690,322.00, of which \$588,216.60 is on realty and personal property and \$12,105.40 on polls. The tax was figured on a basis of \$489,739.87, city tax; \$55,500, state; \$50,784.95, county; \$284, state highway, and \$4,013.78 for overlay.

TAX INCREASE 20 CENTS

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Fixing the valuation of property in the city at \$97,869,162, or \$3,039,184 more than in 1911, the assessors announced Thursday the tax rate for the coming year as \$19.40, which is 20 cents higher than last year and the highest rate in the history of the city.

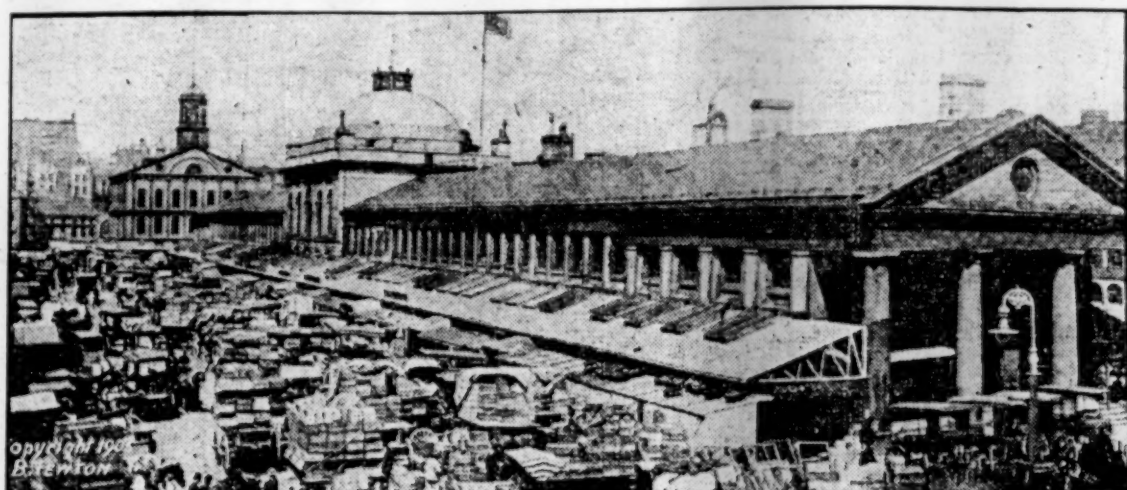
RATE LOWERED 10 CENTS

MANCHESTER, Mass.—On a valuation of \$16,032,284, the board of assessors today fixed the tax rate of 1912 at \$8.50, a decrease of 10 cents from last year. The valuation shows an increase of \$466,813. The amount to be raised by taxation is \$137,000.

TAX RATE INCREASED

WEBSTER, Mass.—The tax rate for this year is announced by the assessors as \$10.60. It was \$11.50 in 1911.

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WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

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ROOMS

GAINSBORO ST., 104, Suite 4—Furnished rooms, with some kitchen privileges, for ladies only; business women preferred. Call 8 to 9 p. m.; during day, suite 3, Tel. Back Bay 2088-W.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 128, SUITE 2—THREE newly furnished rooms; business people preferred.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. B. 5274-R.

ROOMS—PITTSBURGH

THREE CONNECTING ROOMS, kitchenettes, instantaneous heater; centrally located, 710 Sandusky st., next door to B. White's store, on Ohio st.; tel. 4102-R. Cedar. S. ALEXANDER FREEDMAN.

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FOR RENT—1226 E. 47th st., Chicago, nicely furnished outside room; gentlemanly, permanent guests; board optional; best transportation. MRS. WM. STEVENS.

DESIRABLE, well fur. front room; modern apt.; private family. 4453 Oakwood ave., 2nd floor, Chicago. Tel. Drexel 3082.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

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LADY having beautiful, cool apartment near Riverside would let attractive rooms; board optional; permanent guests; board optional; home comforts. JANZEN, 230 W. 105th st.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

MILL HANDS WANTED—A large paper manufacturing company has several openings for temperate, industrious, English speaking men, both skilled and unskilled; write for application blanks. X. 9, Monitor.

SALESMAN WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED—Experienced salesman, inside or outside, clock factory, long established, good reputation, \$8000 yearly profit, ample capital; must have about \$10,000 or equivalent to be interested, and start Dec. 31, 1912. Address J. 4, care Monitor, 750 Peoples Gas building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED

HAVE YOU a few hours to spare each day? We want one person in each town and vicinity to represent us; a man or woman will do; experience or capital unnecessary; one hour's work will show that a dollar a day or more can easily be earned in spare time. Now you just risk a 1-cent postal card by writing us to prove it. EVERGLIP CO., Dept. 260, 20 Warren st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED, either sex, sell quick selling household necessities. Net 100% profit. Build big-paying business by devoting all or spare time. Be your own boss—start now. Write for particulars and free sample. Dept. 1013, DUNLAP MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

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EXTENSION OF WORLD-FAMOUS DAM TO INSURE EGYPT'S WATER SUPPLY

REAL ESTATE NEWS

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have closed the sale of one of the most desirable large parcels of land on Commonwealth avenue, the location being at the junction of Commonwealth and Brighton avenues and St. Luke's road. There are 183,000 square feet in all with a frontage on Commonwealth avenue of 1800 feet. The assessed value is \$170,000. Messrs. Berenson, Libman and Abrams, the purchasers, are well known builders and they will at once proceed to develop the entire tract by the erection of a large number of the most modern apartment buildings and stores, for which there is a great demand. F. S. Roche, Old South building, was the broker in the transaction.

BACK BAY APARTMENTS SOLD

Bristol Arms and Denmark Hall, two large five-story apartment houses, numbered 70 and 72 Denmark street, have been sold by the builders, Messrs. Berenson, Libman and Abrams, to J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling. The buildings are both new, and are built of tapestry brick, with stone trimmings. Bristol Arms contains 25 apartments, and stands on a lot containing 3912 square feet of land. The assessed value is \$48,000. Denmark Hall contains 30 apartments, and has only recently been completed, and is not yet assessed. The lot contains 4032 square feet of land. F. S. Roche, Old South building, was the broker in the transaction, representing both the buyer and seller.

MATTAPAN ESTATE SOLD

Herbert S. Frost reports the sale for Frederick J. Rockwell of a new colonial-style, three-family house at 23 Dering road, Mattapan, to Harry H. Butler, who buys for investment. There are 4708 square feet of land assessed for \$700. The property as a whole is assessed for \$6100, but the selling price was above the assessed value.

OTHER SALES TODAY

Trading in local realty was quite active today. Among the city proper sales is that whereby Max Zurnan and wife become the owners of the property numbered 293 and 295 Cambridge street, junction of Cambridge street and Avenue West End, all taxed for \$6100, of which amount \$7100 is of the lot of land containing 2028 square feet. The seller is Joseph Gatenman. There is a frame house.

In the Roxbury district, Pauline H. Simons has sold to Mary L. C. Lemon, the estate at 6 Wyming street, near Warren street, comprising a 2 1/2-story frame house and 5250 square feet of land, the latter valued at \$2100. The total assessment is \$7100.

George C. Greenlaw has conveyed to Wilhelmmina M. West title to the property at 1 and 3 Way place, near Copeland street, Roxbury, comprising a frame house and 2780 square feet of land, valued as a whole at \$6000. The land's share is \$1200.

Another Roxbury sale takes the realty at 14 and 16 Julian street, near Blue Hill avenue, which is sold by the Horace Cousins estate to Ellen A. Murphy. There is a frame house and 2475 square feet of land, all taxed for \$6000, including \$1300 on the land.

In Dorchester John F. Eager has sold to John F. Smith the brick house and 2251 square feet of land at 21 and 21A Leyland street, near Burgess street. The total assessment is \$6900, with \$900 on the 2251 square feet of land in the lot.

George W. Adams has sold to Cornelius J. Kallier, trustee, the property numbered 11-15 Warner avenue, running through to Bernier street, opposite Nightingale street. There is a frame house and 9431 square feet of land, all assessed at \$6300, of which amount \$2800 is on the lot.

Rose E. Wachtel has sold to Rebecca Kruger her property at 86 and 88 Payson street, junction of Mascoma street, rated by the assessors as worth \$6200. There is a frame house, standing on 8417 square feet of land, the latter rated as worth \$1200.

The frame house and 2138 square feet of land at 62 Harborview street, near Newport street, Dorchester, has been sold by Mary A. McMahon to Annie T. Murphy. The total assessment is \$3000, with \$500 on the lot.

In Charlestown Henry N. Hayward has sold to John J. Toomey and another the realty at 24 Prospect street, near Chelsea street, comprising a frame house and 1500 square feet of land, the whole taxed at \$3400, with \$1600 on the lot.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Samuel Pinsky to Louis Pinsky, Dedham st., q. 1.

Almira G. Crawford et al. to Sampson I. Crawford, Kottrell st., q. 1.

Henry D. Sullivan et al. to Simon Green, Savoy st., q. 1.

Eliza A. Hubbard to Elizabeth T. Daley, Massachusetts st., w. 1.

Bessie Dugan to Grace S. Closser, Newbury st., q. 1.

Henry Lee et al. to William J. Stober, Commonwealth av. and Newbury st., q. 1.

William J. Stober to Harvard Club of Boston, Commonwealth av. and Newbury st., q. 1.

Messrs. Berenson et al. to Lillian T. Nutting, Denmark st., q. 1.

Joseph Gatenman to Max Zurnan et al., Cambridge st. and Cambridge St. av., q. 1.

Dana Levy to Samuel Tattelman, Chambers st., q. 1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Katherine Wall to Josephine M. Holub, Glover st., w. 1.

Union Institution for Savings, mtg., to Hannah A. Ruddy, Sixth st., d. 1.

Hannah A. Ruddy to Union Institution for Savings, Sixth st., q. 1.

Alfred Mitchell et al. to Margaret M. Pieper, Thomas st. and Atlantic st., q. 1.

EAST BOSTON

Louis C. Le Blanc to Blanche E. Le Blanc, Marion st., rel. 1.

Bernard Rowe to Samuel Lippin, W. E. 1.

Louis A. Ginsburg, mtg., to Maurice I. Hind, Morris st., d. 1.

Maurice I. Hind to Mary Fishbein, Morris st., q. 1.

ROXBURY

Employees Trust, Inc., mtg., to James Gibson, Hampden st., d. 1.

Morris Morrison to Hugh Nawn, Brookledge st., q. 1.

Neill M. Dolan to Thomas B. O'Connor, Wyman st., w. 1.

Parline H. Simons to Mary L. C. Lemon, Wyoming st., rel. 1.

Oswald E. Burgess to Mary L. C. Lemon, Wyman st., d. 1.

Elizabeth F. Emory et al. to Eugene J. Farley, Warren st., d. 1.

Horace Cousins et al. to Ellen A. Murphy, Julian st., d. 1.

Norwegian Evangelical Congregational church to Catherine Connors, Shawmut av., q. 1.

Institution for Savings in Roxbury to James B. Fitzgerald to Henry J. O'Meara, Waverly st., q. 1.

George W. Adams to Wilhelmmina M. West, Way pl., 2 lots, q. 1.

Ira Shapira, mtg., to Bertha E. Arseno, Humboldt av., d. 1.

Bertha E. Arseno to Bennett Rockman, Humboldt av., q. 1.

DORCHESTER

John F. Eager to John F. Smith, Leyland st., q. 1.

Widely Savings Bank, mtg., to Widely Savings Bank, Cambridge rd., d. 1.

Rose Jacobowitz to Carrie Levenson, Glenway st., q. 1.

Margaret V. Sullivan, mtg., to Margaret V. Sullivan, Glenway st., d. 1.

Allice M. Shepard to Gilbert O. Goudy, Woodson and Verill sts., 2 lots, w. 1.

Thomas Sewall to Joseph J. Murray, Bowdoin av., w. 1.

Robert W. Ward to Rebecca Kruger, Fuyson and Mascoma sts., w. 1.

Mary H. Delany to John E. Ronan et al., Bullard st., w. 1.

Widely Harding et al. to Thomas Rush, Shelton and Bruce sts., q. 1.

George W. Adams to Cornelius J. Kallier, tr. Warner av. and Bernard st., 2 lots, q. 1.

Annie Stillier to Isaac Stillier, Trent st., q. 1.

Max A. McMahon to Annie T. Murphy, Harbor View st., q. 1.

Henry J. O'Meara to Fannie L. Mason, Lehigh st., q. 1.

Jessie G. Adair to Barnett Wasserman, Quincy st., w. 1.

Margaret Flynn to Della Flynn, Tower st., q. 1.

BRIGHTON

Benjamin Levine to Edward W. Forster, Conant st., Boston and Bedford sts., q. 1.

William E. Barrows to James J. Jacobs Jr., Hobart st., q. 1.

Frederick J. Rockwell to C. Fred Smith, Cedar st., q. 1.

Brigitte and Commonwealth av. to J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, q. 1.

Ralph P. Whitehead to Walter E. Viles, Gardner tr., q. 1.

CHARLESTOWN

Henry N. Hayward to John J. Toomey et al., Prospect st., w. 1.

George M. Nay, mtg., Rachel Swain, Melrose st., d. 1.

Rachel Swain to Elizabeth T. Wing, Melrose st., q. 1.

WILMINGTON

Moses E. Johnson to Walter A. Morrissey, Hollingsworth st., q. 1.

Walter A. Morrissey to Daniel J. Callaghan, Hollingsworth st., q. 1.

CHELSEA

Mary Schwartz to Annie Maurer, Central av., q. 1.

Charles N. Cutler to Carolyn V. Cutler, Washington av. and Winthrop st., 3 lots, q. 1.

CHILMARK

Charles Real Estate Associates to William M. Waugh, Fourth and Cherry sts., q. 1.

REVERE

Abraham Lavinsky to Bessie Harbach, Thornton st., q. 1.

Same to Elizabeth Fittingoff, Thornton st., q. 1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below: Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Vineland st., 39, ward 25; J. J. Winters; frame store.

Gay st., 25, ward 16; Sarah J. Owen; frame dwelling.

PLANE TO FLY TWO MILES IN A MINUTE

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The new 160-horsepower monoplane under construction at the Burgess-Curtis factory will be completed tomorrow and sent to the Chicago syndicate for whom it is being built. It is expected to develop a speed of 115 to 120 miles an hour and at present no aviator has been secured to fly it. The machine will take part in the 1800-mile race for the Gordon Bennett cup.

DARROW CASE TO JURY TONIGHT

LOS ANGELES—The case of Clarence S. Darrow, charged with jury bribery in connection with the McNamara trial, will go to the jury by night.

When court convened today, John D. Frederick, district attorney, resumed the final argument for the state which will close the pleas of counsel for both sides. Then it only remains for Judge Hutton to deliver his charge to the jury.

ARCHITECT PASSES AWAY

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn.—Edmund M. Wheelwright, a former Boston architect, passed away here Thursday. His home was in Dedham, Mass.

Edmund M. Wheelwright was one of the foremost architects in the United States. He leaves such monuments to his genius as Jordan hall, the Boston Opera House, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the West Boston bridge.

As city architect for Boston during the five years ending in 1895 he had much to do with improving old schoolhouses and the providing of new ones, and in 1900 it is said there were upward of 100 buildings he had drawn the plans for or supervised the construction of in this city. A number of them were fire apparatus houses.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Cameroon, for Glasgow, Aug. 17

Berlin, for Bremen, Aug. 17

Rosie Albert, for Gibraltar-Naples, Aug. 17

Oceanic, for Naples-Genoa, Aug. 17

Canada, for Naples, Aug. 17

New York for Southampton, Aug. 17

Minneapolis, for London, Aug. 17

Chicago, for Southampton, Aug. 17

Philadelphia, for Dover-Antwerp, Aug. 17

Chicago, for Dover-Antwerp, Aug. 17

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, Aug. 17

Portland, for Rotterdam, Aug. 17

Moltke, for Naples-Genoa, Aug. 17

Martha Washington, for Naples-Tripoli, Aug. 17

Mauretania, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Ivernia, for Gibraltar-Naples, Aug. 17

Adriatic, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Madonna, for Naples, Aug. 17

France, for Harro, Aug. 17

Cincinnati, for Hamburg, Aug. 17

Korsik, for Rotterdam, Aug. 17

Dur de Aosta, for Southampton, Aug. 17

Prinz Frick Wilhelm, for Bremen, Aug. 17

Caronia, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Mauretania, for Southampton, Aug. 17

Minnetonka, for London, Aug. 17

St. Paul, for Southampton, Aug. 17

Zealand, for Dover-Antwerp, Aug. 17

New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, Aug. 17

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen, Aug. 17

Laurentia, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Helig Olav, for Copenhagen, Aug. 17

Bulle, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

La Provence, for Harro, Aug. 17

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, for New York, Aug. 17

Minnehaha, for Naples-Tripoli, Aug. 17

Argentina, for Naples-Tripoli, Aug. 17

Arcturion, for Bremen, Aug. 17

Bremen, for Bremen, Aug. 17

Oceanic, for Glasgow, Aug. 17

Philadelphia, for Southampton, Aug. 17

London, for Dover-Antwerp, Aug. 17

Virginia, for Harro, Aug. 17

La Touraine, for Harro, Aug. 17

President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Aug. 17

Sailings from Boston

Bohemian, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Lacania, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

St. George, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Constar, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Arctic, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Winifred, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Sailings from Philadelphia

Marquette, for Antwerp, Aug. 17

Southwest, for Antwerp, Aug. 17

Merion, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Ancona, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 17

Memphis, for Antwerp, Aug. 17

Sailings from Montreal

Akron, for Southampton, Aug. 17

Laurentia, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Korsik, for Rotterdam, Aug. 17

Canada, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

La Champlain, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Southampton, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

Megantic, for Liverpool, Aug. 17

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Lugan, for New York, Aug. 17

Megantic, for Montreal, Aug. 17

France, for Boston, Aug. 17

Pomplun, for Boston, Aug. 17

Cedric, for New York, Aug. 17

Corcoran, for Montreal, Aug. 17

Empress of Ireland, for Quebec, Aug. 17

Campagna, for New York, Aug. 17

Tenatic, for New York, Aug. 17

Campania, for New York, Aug. 17

Cynric, for Boston, Aug. 17

Harro, for New York, Aug. 17

Laurentia, for Montreal, Aug. 17

Mauretania, for New York, Aug. 17

George Washington, for New York

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y., Aug. 17

Olympic, for New York, Aug. 17

Ansonia, for Montreal, Aug. 17

Victoria Louise, for New York, Aug. 17

New York for New York, Aug. 17

Sailings from Glasgow

Columbia, for New York, Aug. 17

Hesperian, for Montreal, Aug. 17

Nunidian, for Montreal, Aug. 17

California, for New York, Aug. 17

Scotland, for Montreal, Aug. 17

Carletonia, for New York, Aug. 17

Grampian, for Montreal, Aug. 17

Sailings from Hamburg

Prinz Adalbert, for Philadelphia, Aug. 17

Patricia, for New York, Aug. 17

Cleveland, for New York, Aug. 17

Victoria Louise, for New York, Aug. 17

President Grant, for New York, Aug. 17

Sailings from Bremen

Bremen, for New York, Aug. 17

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York, Aug. 17

Grosser Kurhessen, for New York, Aug. 17

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

PRICES VIBRATE WITHIN RATHER NARROW LIMITS

Trading on Exchanges Continues of Professional Character—Equipment Stocks Are in Demand

LONDON IS FIRMER

Opening prices for the leading stocks on the New York exchange were fractionally under last night's closing sales. The losses were mostly recovered during the first few minutes of trading. American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper were conspicuously firm, showing no recessions from last night's closing and advancing well above those figures. Great Northern Ore also was strong.

Price changes were of little importance on the local exchange. Opening sales were without feature. There was a good demand for the equipment stocks. Pressed Steel Car opened in New York at 37 1/2, unchanged from last night's closing price, and advanced a point before midday. American Locomotive opened up 1/2 at 45 1/2 and sold well above 46. American Car & Foundry was off 1/4 at the opening at 60 1/2 and advanced more than a point during the first half of the session.

Reading opened up 1/4 at 170 1/2, recovered the loss and sold well above 171. North American had a good advance. It sold at 83 1/2 ex-dividend at the opening and then rose more than a point.

China was active in both markets. In Boston it opened up 1/4 at 37 1/2, and sold well above 38. Butte & Superior opened unchanged at 45 1/2, improved to 45 3/4, and declined more than a point. There was considerable trading in Superior & Boston at fractionally higher prices. Pullman opened unchanged at 165, and advanced a point before midday. Stocks continued upward in the afternoon. Good advances were made by St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, North American and Steel. The Pittsburgh Coal issues were weak. On the local exchange China moved up further. Pullman had a three-point rise.

LONDON—In the late official trading the stock markets were somewhat irregular, but a good undertone prevailed. The volume of realizing has been below expectations, notwithstanding the week's rise in prices and the approach of the week-end when accounts are frequently evened up.

Gilt-edged securities closed at top notches. Home rails were strong in spots.

The American department developed irregularity on advices from New York. A cheerful sentiment prevailed among foreign securities.

The mining list was mixed. Rio Tinto closed with a net gain of 1/4 at 78 1/2. Continental bourses irregular.

CHICAGO STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Am. Can. com.	85	86
Butte & Superior	45 1/2	46
Chicago Title & Trust	215	216
Chicago Title & Trust	170	171
Commonwealth Edison	139 1/2	140
Chicago Ry. & N. O. 1st	24 1/2	25
Do No. 2	24 1/2	25
Do No. 3	24 1/2	25
Diamond Match	108	109
Illinois Brick	68 1/2	69
Chicago City Light com.	14 1/2	15
Do No. 1	40	41
Chicago Elec. com.	120	121
Do No. 1	80	81
National Carbon com.	120	121
Do No. 1	117 1/2	118
Quaker Oats com.	500	501
Do No. 1	100	101
Am. Ship Building com.	45	46
Do No. 1	101 1/2	102
Sears, Roebuck Co. com.	203 1/2	204
Do No. 1	120	121
United Box Board	1 1/2	1 3/4
West. Stone Co.	10	11

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Philadelphia American Ry. 4 1/2%	43 1/2	44
Cambria Steel 4 1/2%	70	71
Gen. Asphalt 4 1/2%	70	71
Lehigh Valley 8 1/2%	80 1/2	81
N. Y. & P. 4 1/2%	51 1/2	52
Philadelphia Co. 4 1/2%	51 1/2	52
Philadelphia Elec. 2 1/2%	25 1/2	26
Philadelphia Tract 8 1/2%	51 1/2	52
United Gas Imp. 9 1/2%	90 1/2	91

*Ex-dividend.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and continued cool tonight and Saturday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Saturday, continued cool.
An extended area of high pressure central this morning over the lake region is producing cool pleasant weather east of the Mississippi river. Scattered showers have occurred during the last 24 hours over a narrow belt extending from South Dakota southward to Florida. A well-defined disturbance is central this morning over Montana.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 62 1/2; noon 70; 4 p. m. 72
Average temperature yesterday, 70 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York 64; Portland, Me. 80; Buffalo 70; Albany 78; Nantucket 70; Pittsburgh 75; Washington 70; Des Moines 70; Philadelphia 70; St. Louis 70; Jackson 70; Denver 70; San Francisco 60; St. Paul 70; Kansas City 70.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:44; sets 6:44; 1:30 a. m. 1:30 p. m.
Length of day 13:22

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
All-Chal. of 1st pt.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am. As. Chem.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am. As. Chem. pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97	97 1/2
Am. Can.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Car. Foundry	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Am. Car. Foundry pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118	118 1/2
Am. Express	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2
Am. Locomotive	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am. Locomotive pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	45	46 1/2
Am. Smelting	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am. Smelting pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Am. Sugar	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am. Steel Foundry	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Am. T. & T.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Am. Wire	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am. Zinc	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Atchafalaya	110	110 1/2	109 1/2	110
Atchafalaya pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
At. Coast Line	146	146 1/2	145 1/2	146
Baldwin Loco.	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Baldwin Loco. pf.	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Can. Lumber	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ch. & O. H. & H.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
B. H. Steel	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
B. H. Steel pf.	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	93
Chino	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Col. Fuel	31 1/2	32 1/4	31 1/2	32
Con. Gas	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Ch. & G. W. P.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ch. & G. W. P. pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Central Leather	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Central Leather pf.	100	100	100	100
Ch. M. & N. W.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Ch. M. & N. W. pf.	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Ches. & Ohio pf.	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
Corn Products	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Corn Products pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Denver	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Eric	38	38 1/2	37 1/2	38
Eric pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Gen. Electric	182	182 1/2	182	182 1/2
Gen. Electric pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Gen. Motors	37	37 1/2	37	37 1/2
Gen. Motors pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Gen. Motors pf. 1st	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Har. Nor. Ore	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Har. Nor. Ore pf.	123	123	123	123
Har. Nor. Ore pf. 1st	19	19	19	19
Ill. Central	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Ill. Central pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Marine	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Int. Marine	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int. Paper	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Int. Paper pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 1st	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 2nd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 3rd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 4th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 5th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 6th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 7th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 8th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 9th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 10th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 11th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 12th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 13th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 14th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 15th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 16th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 17th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 18th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 19th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 20th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 21st	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 22nd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 23rd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 24th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 25th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 26th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 27th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 28th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 29th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 30th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 31st	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 32nd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 33rd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 34th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 35th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 36th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 37th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 38th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 39th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 40th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 41st	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 42nd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 43rd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 44th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 45th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 46th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 47th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 48th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 49th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 50th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 51st	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 52nd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 53rd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 54th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 55th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 56th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 57th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 58th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 59th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 60th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 61st	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 62nd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 63rd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 64th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 65th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 66th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 67th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 68th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 69th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 70th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 71st	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 72nd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 73rd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 74th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 75th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 76th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 77th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 78th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 79th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 80th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 81st	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 82nd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 83rd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 84th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 85th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 86th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 87th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 88th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 89th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 90th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 91st	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 92nd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 93rd	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 94th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 95th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 96th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 97th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 98th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 99th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 100th	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

LOWER PRICES FOR COTTON BRING THE MILLS INTO MARKET

Good Profit on Eleven-Cent Cotton and Consuming World Is Alive to Importance to the Decline

SOLD AWAY AHEAD

The sharp decline in the price of cotton the past few days has brought mills again more actively into the market. Up to Monday there had been an apparent apathy on the part of spinners to provide a larger portion of their requirements out of the new crop cotton contracts. But cotton looks much more attractive to the mills at 11½ cents than at 13.

Mills men are keenly alive to the importance of this decline of the staple. In other words, the consuming world is getting into the market because it can see a good profit on 11-cent cotton. While spinners' takings held up pretty well in the spring and early summer, the rise in cotton to above 13 cents in late July tended to check purchases.

Previous to this week the cotton goods market took little note of the decline in the price of the staple and business continued in large volume at fairly remunerative prices. The cotton goods primary markets are just now quieter and undoubtedly, with lower prices for the staple, prices of goods will come down.

Wide print cloths are being offered at slightly easier figures than a week ago. The drop in cotton and the prospect of a softening in prices of cotton goods are tending to make buyers cautious and encouraging them to stay out of the market for a time.

Regarding the break in cotton and the outlook for cotton goods, a shrewd cotton mill man says:

"The big break in cotton is of course due, for the most part, to a revision in estimates of probable yield up to 14,000,000 bales as a result of favorable weather conditions and excellent progress of the crop, but it is true too that cotton at 12½ and 13 cents did not appeal very strongly to mill men, and this was doubtless a factor in making it down. It is now nearly at the level at which it was selling at this time last year. In cotton as in about everything else the tendency is to buy on a rising market. If mills had possessed the courage to go in last winter when middling cotton was around 9½ cents they could have taken on a year's supply with good profit to themselves. But the majority lacked fortitude; the trouble was they were not sold ahead to any extent, business had been poor, and profits unsatisfactory."

"Broadly speaking, mills are sold three months ahead, profits are better, particularly in coarse goods, and the outlook is much improved. It now remains to be seen how freely mill treasurers will purchase cheaper cotton in anticipation of future requirements. Many are expecting a further decline."

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is without improvement in demand and the market remains dull but the tone is again slightly firmer in sympathy with Savannah and the spot quotation is further advanced to 43c. ex-yard.

Rosin—Round lots remain quiet, in the continued absence of important demand, and jobbing parcels are moving only moderately, but quotations are unchanged and fairly steady. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.55, Gen. Sam. E \$6.65, graded B \$6.70, D \$7.00, F \$7.15, G \$7.35, H \$7.40, I \$7.45, J \$7.50, K \$7.60, M \$7.70, N \$7.85, WG \$8.15, WV \$8.30.

Tar and pitch—Only a routine business is in progress and quotations are nominally unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar and \$4.45 to \$4.75 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 40½¢. Sales 687, receipts 1056, exports 98, stocks 40,708. Rosin firm. Sales 2175, receipts 3445, stocks 120,351. Prices: WV \$7.75 to \$7.90, WG \$7.50 to \$7.65, N \$7.10 to \$7.30, M \$7.15, K \$6.80 to \$6.95, I \$6.60 to \$6.65, H \$6.60, G \$6.60, F \$6.57½ to \$6.60, E \$6.55, D \$6.45, B \$6.25 to \$6.30.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s 9d. Rosin, common, 16s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine weak at 31s 9d. American standard quiet at 16s 4½d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Spirits, machine steady at 34½¢. Turpentine firm at \$2.10, hard \$3.25, soft \$4.75, virgin \$4.75.

TIN PLATE PRICES

PITTSBURGH—Manufacturers of tin plate are talking of an early advance in prices and it is probable that new quotations will be announced within a week or 10 days. Mills are covered with specifications and new business is coming out in good volume.

SUBWAY FOR MONTREAL

MONTREAL—An underground electric line for this city has been proposed to the city council by a \$100,000,000 French company, through Comptoir Financier Franco-Canadien.

CHICAGO & ALTON ON GOOD REVENUE BASIS IN FEW YEARS

President Worthington Says Considerable Money Should Be Expended Upon the Property to Put It in Proper Physical Condition

NEW YORK—President B. A. Worthington of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, was in this city attending a meeting of the executive committee of that road. Mr. Worthington, although conservatively optimistic with regard to the outlook in the territory served by the Chicago & Alton and the West generally, says that it will take at least a couple of years to place the Chicago & Alton on a satisfactory revenue-earning basis. In the meantime a considerable amount of money will necessarily have to be expended on the property in order to afford greater facilities for handling the constantly increasing business that is being offered. At the present time the management is devoting considerable attention to the revision of grades and track elevation in the cities of Chicago and Joliet, Ill. This year the management will probably devote about \$1,000,000 to deferred maintenance, while probably in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000 will be expended for improving terminal facilities and in grade revisions.

Mr. Worthington said: "The crop situation in the territory served by the Chicago & Alton was never better than at present. We expect a very heavy tonnage of freight during the coming fall and the question of car shortage is a perplexing one. Unquestionably, all of the railroads of the country will experience considerable difficulty in this respect. This will be true not only with respect to roads operating in the West, but in the Northwest and Southwest as well. The Chicago & Alton now has about 1500 bad ordered cars, but I hope that we will be able to get nearly all of them repaired in time to take care of the heavy tonnage that will be offered as soon as the crops begin to move to market in large volume."

"The Chicago & Alton this year will probably expend in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 for deferred maintenance, that is to say, amounts that should have been expended in maintaining the property in previous years. At the same time there will probably be expended about \$2,500,000 for greater facilities, revision of grade, terminals, etc., in order that the capacity of the company may be greatly strengthened. The principal work that is being done at the present time in this connection is the elevation of tracks and grade revisions in Chicago and Joliet. This work has been ordered by the board of aldermen and therefore it becomes compulsory upon the management to see that it is carried out. This class of work, however, is not immediately productive of beneficial results from a financial viewpoint."

"It has often been asserted that Chicago & Alton's fixed charges were exceptionally heavy. Although this may be true, it should be remembered that the company's earnings per mile of line operated are greater than those of many other companies. Chicago & Alton's gross earnings per mile average about \$15,000, while its fixed charges per mile are in the neighborhood of \$3500. Just for comparison let us take the Union Pacific railroad, which is recognized as one of the most efficiently operated roads of the country. Gross earnings per mile of Union Pacific average about \$12,000, while its fixed charges per mile are around \$2200. Roughly speaking, the Union Pacific's fixed charges per mile are equal to about 18 per cent of the company's gross business, while those of the Chicago & Alton are approximately 23 per cent. Therefore, in order to bring the Chicago & Alton up to a basis about on a parity with that of the Union Pacific, it will be necessary for the company to show gross earnings in the neighborhood of \$18,000 per mile."

"I do not hesitate to state that I believe it will be possible within a comparatively short time to increase the earnings per mile of Chicago & Alton from \$15,000 to at least \$19,000 per mile. All the company needs is improved facilities and the tonnage will be offered in sufficient volume to produce satisfactory earnings. About 50 per cent of the Chicago & Alton's tonnage is coal, which is moved in heavy trains. We have some perishable freight which has to be moved with greater dispatch than the heavy tonnage, but the fastest freight trains run over the lines of the company do not exceed 10 miles per hour. What we have got to do now is to reduce the train miles and thereby produce greater operating revenues per mile of line."

"Chicago & Alton for the last fiscal period necessarily made a very poor exhibit of earnings, and the indications are that a poor showing will be made during the next couple of years, or at least until such time as the road will have been placed in first class operating condition. There is great need for increased terminal facilities and it is the purpose of the management to devote quite liberal amounts in bringing about better conditions in this respect, although you may rest assured that whatever moneys are expended will be done so conservatively. We will leave the 'frills' for a later consideration."

When asked regarding the report that Union Pacific interests contemplated advancing an additional \$6,000,000 to the Chicago & Alton, taking in exchange therefor an additional amount of bonds, Mr. Worthington said that he had not heard of any such development. He intimated, however, that whatever funds may be needed by the company in connection with the rehabilitation of the system would be forthcoming as they were needed. Mr. Worthington stated that only routine business had been transacted at the meeting of the executive committee.

NEW YORK—Part of the plan of C. M. Schwab to extend Bethlehem Steel plants is made public. Total expenditures, as recently announced, are expected to reach \$15,000,000. The program for the immediate future, however, calls for extensions amounting to about \$3,000,000, funds for which have been secured in recent sale of \$15,200,000 5 per cent bonds.

The present plan calls for erection of six open hearth furnaces, each of capacity of 75 tons per day; additional buildings to house new machinery for the drop forge department will cost more than \$100,000. The present general office building will be doubled in capacity; 40 new offices being planned. Another improvement will be construction of a gas tank with capacity of 1,000,000 feet.

The new work will be started during the next few months, and several hundred additional mechanics will be employed.

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EARLY MOVEMENT CANADIAN WHEAT IS ANTICIPATED

CHICAGO—Threshing returns show that cool weather and timely rains filled out the spring wheat splendidly, as was previously the case with winter wheat, and yields are surprisingly large.

Canada's northwestern wheat harvest is three weeks earlier than last year and should escape early frost, in which case Canadian competition for world trade will be early and pronounced. It is felt already. Canada has a great crop and her storage facilities are limited, so the initial movement will be limited only by railroad capacity.

Northwestern exporters expect to be in the market as sellers of spring wheat from now on, as they have the largest crop ever raised there. They will have plenty of competition. Antwerp advices say that Canadian exporters respect no reasonable bids, and the trade soon will be confronted with some fairly large Russian clearances of winter wheat forced out by bankers who financed producers over their difficulties a year ago. India and Australia will have some wheat for export but not much. It is fortunate that there have been good sales of hard winter wheat for export, but it is probable that there is plenty left to pile up a surplus at all available markets before the crop year ends.

Milling demand for wheat is fair and improving, but not urgent in any case except that of soft winter wheat of the variety that probably will rule relatively high on account of scarcity. Outside speculation is light, and sentiment generally is bearish. One feature is the small accumulation at Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, in the past four weeks, in spite of the large movement. St. Louis receipts have been about 75 per cent soft winter wheat, and are now about 50 per cent. Chicago receipts last week were the smallest for the period in over four years, but primary receipts were the largest with one exception in five years. The visible supply is less than half that of last year, but traders are confident that the wheat is back in the country and that it is a question of time before supplies overtake those of a year ago.

Many millions of bushels of spring wheat are generally hedged in the Chicago pit, but thus far these sales this season have been comparatively small. The market has shown itself in no condition to take care of any large increase of offerings of December and May options without suffering price concessions. The Southwest hedged comparatively little wheat in Chicago this year, as the grain to arrive in St. Louis and Kansas City was absorbed upon arrival. Millers around Chicago have the smallest wheat stocks in their history. September delivery wheat is for the most part in control of a few large speculators in whose hands are big amounts.

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SUBSIDIARIES CONTRIBUTE TO NEW HAVEN SYSTEM'S SURPLUS

Better Results From Operations of Street Railways, Steamship Companies and Steam Railroad Lines Responsible for Good Showing

Increased profitableness in the operations of the subsidiary street railway and steamship companies as well as of the steam railroad lines which go to make up the New Haven system enabled the company to show a surplus in the year ended June 30 last of \$305,835 after dividends on the amount of stock outstanding in the hands of the public, compared with a deficit in the 1911 fiscal period of \$313,288.

New Haven's problem in the past fiscal year was to earn a sufficient balance in addition to the profits of the preceding twelve months to meet the \$2,723,181 increase in charges, dividends and taxes which accrued. Of this additional burden on income the principal item was the increase of \$1,722,927 in dividend requirements on the enlarged stock capital outstanding.

Actual results for the year, however, show that the system was able not only to increase its earnings sufficient to provide for these additional requirements but furthermore to convert the \$313,288 deficit of the previous year into a surplus of almost the same figure.

Combined operations of the system furnished \$2,058,876 more net than in 1911, aggregate figure being \$32,617,721 compared with \$30,558,845; and income from other sources increased \$1,283,429 from \$3,504,057 to \$4,787,486. This combined increase in income of \$3,342,303 met the \$2,723,181 larger requirements and left the surplus after dividends \$619,114 greater than that of the previous year.

A feature of the past year's system operations was the burst of earning power exhibited by Central New England, over 94 per cent of whose total securities are owned by New Haven. In the 1912 year this subsidiary

contributed upwards of \$800,000 compared with something under \$400,000 in the previous fiscal period. New Haven carries its Central New England investment at an extremely conservative figure. It owned on June 30, 1911, \$4,743,003 of the total \$4,800,000 common stock outstanding and \$3,007,982 of the total \$3,739,000 preferred. These holdings are given a book value of \$770,733 and \$995,784 respectively; the common having been acquired at about \$10 per share and the preferred at \$27. The Massachusetts validation commission in their appraisal of New Haven's assets assigned a value of \$90 to the preferred and \$30 to the common. This subsidiary has been a most profitable investment for New Haven.

The New York, Westchester & Boston investment bids fair to return a larger revenue than Mr. Mellen at one time thought possible. When its construction was first brought before the board of directors, he was strongly opposed to the very large investment required, doubting the ability of the new line to return much more than the interest cost of its construction and equipment requirements. Mr. Mellen was a minority of one, however, and in consequence the road was built and has recently been completed.

For the next year or two the road will be just about able to earn its interest charges, which are guaranteed by the New Haven; but the outlook is so encouraging that Mr. Mellen willingly admits that the new line has greater potentialities than he ever dreamed of. Within 18 months this new electrical line should begin to make actual cash contributions to the parent company.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FRENCH FELLOWSHIP EXPECTED TO PROVE BIG BOON TO CANADA

Visit of Dominion Ministers to Paris May Cause Race Differences at Home to Go Out Under New Feeling

ENTENTE REALIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—At the Pavillon d'Armenonville, in the Bois de Boulogne, the Canadian ministers were entertained on the last evening of their stay in Paris at a banquet by the Franco-American committee, at which Raymond Poincaré, the premier, and Gabriel Hanotaux, president of the committee, shared the honors of the evening as hosts.

In addition to the Canadian ministers there were some 60 other guests, including many well known personages in the world of politics, finance and commerce, all of whom were divided into groups between six tables, with one of the ministers at each table.

This final scene of the ministers' visit to Paris was very symbolic of the recent change in the attitude of the French section of the Canadian population, and is regarded here as a political event of the most far reaching importance. Perhaps the greatest immediate obstacle to future Canadian development has now been removed and the removal has been brought about almost entirely by influences at work outside of the dominion itself.

Antagonism Gone

The main opposition to the present ministry which has had its fundamental cause in race differences has no longer a raison d'être, for the inhabitants of French origin in Canada have come to realize that the traditional antagonism between France and England no longer really exists, and that their mutual activity should no longer be hampered by even the smallest suspicion of rivalry but should be solely actuated by a spirit of national interest.

The solution of the patriotic or racial aspect of the situation has surpassed the greatest desires of those who desire the complete unity of Canada. What political and in fact all other forces combined in Canada could not accomplish, the clear recognition on the part of England and France of their existing mutual interests in all parts of the world, together with their mutual desire to apply a spirit of high-minded principle and justice, has effectively brought about.

The old racial question has probably now been settled once and for all by this new awakening. This in itself is an event of the greatest import not only to the people immediately concerned, but to the world at large. The matter is not however one of purely political significance. It is an almost unquestioned certainty that the present understanding will be the direct means of opening the French financial markets to Canadian enterprise, and so lead to a condition of development which it is estimated will surpass that in any other part of the world.

Key Note Is Friendship

M. Hanotaux's speech at the banquet, gives the key note to the commencement of a new regime of friendship which will demonstrate itself in the mutual desire for the development of Canadian enterprise. He indicated the future basis, than which there could be no more lasting one, when he said "Give us the maximum of security and we will give you the maximum of help."

This was the climax of a great speech in which he outlined the cycles of development of France itself, since the memorable period of 1870. Describing how from the debris of their great struggle and humiliation they had reconstructed their army and finances and later had retired from their isolation and embarked on a great colonial expansion, M. Hanotaux went on to say that this was followed by their friendship with Great Britain. All these things had enabled France to rise to her present state of prosperous activity and influence in the world's affairs, and the next and fourth step was, he said, to apply this same spirit in enlarging their direct relation with the American continent.

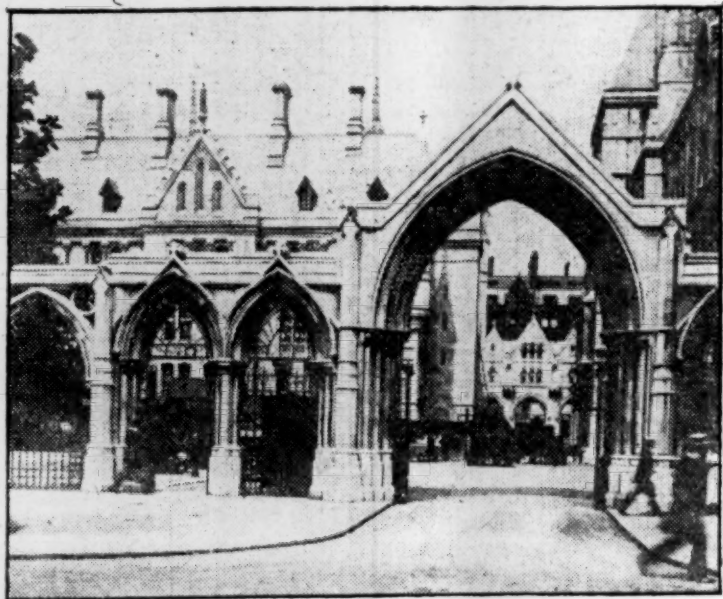
The prime minister after referring to the visit of the French delegates to the Champlain festivities, said that he did not doubt that the Canadian premier and his colleagues felt in France the same sentiment of unanimous sympathy toward them which M. Hanotaux and his companions had expressed in Quebec and Montreal.

Entente Is Felt

Today when a happy entente between England and France had succeeded a period of long mutual esteem, and when all cause of misunderstanding had disappeared it seemed only right that Canada should allow herself to follow her old natural inclinations toward France for there was, he felt, no danger ahead to menace the continuation of this old and tried friendship.

In seeking to strengthen the economic, moral and intellectual bonds between England and France the Canadian minis-

EXTENSION OF LAW COURTS DONE IN MONASTIC GOTHIC



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

New building for the royal courts of justice, which will be opened after long vacation

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The law courts extension, work on which was commenced in November, 1908, has now been completed and will be opened after the long vacation. The building has been constructed so as to harmonize with the existing law courts, or, to give them their official name, the royal courts of justice, and has been carried out in the monastic Gothic style of the older structure. Accommodation is provided among other things for four new courts.

It goes without saying that the exten-

sion is provided with all the latest improvements. Prominent among these is the system of ventilation by means of which each judge will be able to control exactly the temperature of the court in which he happens to be sitting.

All opening or closing of doors and windows will be unnecessary, for in no case will the air be admitted direct to the courts. It will first be washed and cooled or heated as the case may be, after which it will be pumped into the rooms by mechanical means.

TOLSTOY EXHIBITION OPEN IN LONDON IS LABOR OF LOVE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Tolstoy exhibition at present being held at the old Bond Street galleries, London, can best be described as a veritable labor of love.

The wonderful collection of pictures, photographs, drawings, busts, letters, newspapers, etc., to be seen in the galleries, have all been collected, at an immense cost of time and trouble, by an admirer of Tolstoy, and the exhibition has been opened for the month of August and September in the hope that public interest in the writings of the great Russian may be stimulated.

The exhibition is well calculated to fulfill its object, for here one may see Tolstoy in almost every phase, from the young boy to the white-haired reformer, in many varying moods, and pursuing many activities. One sees Tolstoy playing chess with his friends, dictating to his daughter, plowing in the fields, and mowing, whilst a charming little statue depicts the great philosopher telling fairy stories to an enthralled and happy group of grandchildren. One of the most interesting photographs shows Tolstoy with Maxim Gorki, the two famous Russian writers who, though with widely differing views, yet retained the greatest respect for one another.

One pauses before the photograph of the little bedroom at Yasnaya Polyana, with its carpetless floor and severe fur-

niture, and thinks of the words he once wrote to a brother, "Every man has his own ways of finding out the truth"; yet the glass of roses standing beside the plain iron bedstead seems to bring a fragrance and a joy into the stern surroundings.

An interesting series of portraits are those of Tolstoy's favorite writers, numbering among them such diverse thinkers as J. J. Rousseau, R. W. Emerson, Charles Dickens, Socrates, A. Poushkin, Henry George, John Ruskin, etc., a list which enables the visitor to understand something of his largeness of view and breadth of interest.

The exhibition is not without its lighter side, to be found in such efforts as that of a portrait of the great novelist formed out of the letters of the "Kreutzer Sonata." An entire case is devoted to pieces of music dedicated to him, while another contains a wonderful assortment of penknives, matchboxes, neckties, paper cutters, rings and chocolate boxes, ornamented with portraits of him, and the children are not forgotten, in the wooden toys which represent him plowing.

One leaves the exhibition with a fuller understanding of the love of the peasants for the great Russian preacher of liberty and freedom, and remembers the words of Paul Hyacinth-Luazon in his speech on Tolstoy, "Only the bold break down the walls."

HORSE CARS MAY CARRY ENGINES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The discussions on the respective merits of tramways and motor omnibuses of which much has been heard lately are likely to be still further extended. It has been proposed that in connection with some new tramway schemes brought up before the London county council an experiment should be carried out by which three existing horse cars should be altered and equipped for self-propulsion by means of internal combustion engines, directly coupled to an electric generator driving through motors with electric control.

PENNY POSTAGE LOSS ESTIMATED

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—In answer to an inquiry in the House of Commons recently on the subject of penny postage with the continent, the announcement was made by the postmaster-general that if penny postage were adopted the immediate loss on letters to France would amount to £107,000, to Germany £101,000 and to all other countries £232,000. In order to cover this loss letters would have to increase fivefold to France and to an even greater degree to Germany.

ters might be sure, M. Poincaré said, of receiving the active support of the French government, for the drawing nearer together of England, Canada and France was the sincere desire of his country as well as of theirs, and he hoped that the visit of the ministers to Paris would facilitate the realization of the common desires of the two nations.

One immediate result is sure to follow the visit of Mr. Borden and his colleagues to Paris; namely, the inflow of almost unlimited capital into Canada from French investors, and the consequent visit to that country of many of the investors themselves.

JUDICIAL EXPENSE IS TOLD IN DETAIL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—According to a White-paper issued from the treasury the total receipts of the high court of justice, courts of appeal, for the year ended March 31, 1912, were £483,199 1s. 9d. or a net increase of £1685 4s. 6d. on those of the year ended on the corresponding date of 1911.

The receipts included £2315 19s. 9d. in respect of fees in connection with honors and dignities. The total expenditure amounted to £269,863 11s. 10d., a net increase of £15,671 6s. 10d. as compared with the previous year.

The principal items of expenditure were salaries of judges, including £9000 for the lord chancellor, £168,260; retiring annuities of judges, £43,105; salaries of officers, judges' clerks, etc., £242,751; rent, rates, etc., £70,269; and pensions, superannuation of officers, etc., £54,297.

R. O. LOGDEN JOINS HARROW

(Special to the Monitor)

HARROW, Eng.—R. O. Logden, the well known cricketer and successful Oxford athlete, has joined the teaching staff at Harrow school. Maj. John Talbot, who came to Harrow in 1900 and has done good service with the Harrow school contingent of the officers training corps, of which he has been in command, has been appointed headmaster of Newcastle grammar school.

BELGIUM TO RESPECT NATIVES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—At the opening sitting of the Colonial Institute in Brussels, the Belgian minister declared that the intention of the government with regard to the Congo was to respect the rights of the natives and to facilitate economic evolution.

WORKS FOR IRON AND STEEL ARE THOUGHT LIKELY IN AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Aus.—For some time past it has been known that the wealthy Broken Hill Proprietary Company has had under consideration the establishment in Australia of iron and steel works.

The company is interested in the immense deposits—estimated at 21,000,000 tons—of high-grade iron ore at Iron Knob, which is situated about 40 miles from the head of Spencer's gulf in South Australia. At the beginning of the present year the general manager, Mr. Delprat, visited Europe for the purpose of collecting information as to the manufacture of iron and steel and kindred industries, and the fact that he brought back Mr. Baker, an expert in steel manufacture, from America, has aroused much interest in the matter.

The directors of the company are considering the probability of opening up the Iron Knob, and of utilizing to a greater extent the magnificent asset possessed in the rich iron deposits there. It has been the practice of the company in the past to use these ores for fluxing purposes, and small profits are being made from the production of pig iron.

In view of the satisfactory establishment of the spelter branch of the company's operations, it should be possible for the manufacture of galvanized iron and various other iron and steel manufactures imported into Australia to the extent of several millions sterling every year, to be undertaken by the company.

LATE PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND IS SENT TO LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Thomas Mackenzie who has lately resigned the premiership of New Zealand has been appointed high commissioner for the Dominion in London.

Mr. Mackenzie, who succeeded Sir Joseph Ward as prime minister last May, went out of office as the result of an opposition motion of want of confidence. In 1889 Mr. Mackenzie was appointed New Zealand trade commissioner to Great Britain. From 1896 to 1899 he represented various New Zealand agencies in London.

His political career has been as rapid as it has been brilliant. His appointment as high commissioner in London is expected to meet with approval since his familiarity with the affairs' needs and with the conditions of the produce market in London are well known. Mr. Mackenzie is also a member of the Royal Geographical Society, a fellowship having been granted him as a reward for exploration work.

STATELY LANCERS ARE MISSED BY DANCE TEACHER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Mlle. Adeline Genée was the guest of honor at the banquet of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers at the Kings hall of the Holborn restaurant. The famous dancer declared that she was no longer a Dane, but an Englishwoman by adoption.

The president of the society, Cecil Taylor, deplored the disappearance of the stately lancers and the introduction of so much that was undignified in the quadrille, and hoped that by degrees good taste would reassert itself and restore as far as possible both grace and artistic beauty to ballroom dancing.

Gilbert Webb, in proposing the toast of the society, expressed his opinion that the Egyptians could be regarded as the pioneers of classical dancing, and it was from the land of the old Nile that the Greeks received their inspiration for the poses which were subsequently immortalized in their sculpture.

PUBLIC OFFICES BILL FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—An arrangement has been come to between the government and the National Club, whose property it is proposed to acquire for the extension of the Board of Trade offices in Whitehall gardens and as a result the public offices (sites) bill was unopposed when it was considered by the select-committee of the House of Lords.

SEAMER ESTATE SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

SCARBOROUGH, Eng.—The Earl of Lodesborough's Seamer estate, which had an area of over 17 square miles and included the villages of Seamer, Irton and East Ayton, seven excellent wolf farms and 90 small holdings, was sold for £178,917, of which £126,300 was obtained for property sold to tenants prior to the sale by auction.

KING HAAKON GRANTS AUDIENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Captain Amundsen, the discoverer of the south pole, immediately on his arrival in Christiania, was received in audience by King Haakon.

BRITISH LEATHER TRADES PROTEST TO ADMIRALTY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—For some little time an agitation has been proceeding against the employment of foreign leather for the uppers of bluejackets' boots, and this has culminated in the reception by Mr. Macnamara, secretary to the admiralty, of a deputation of representatives of the leather and tanning trades. It was contended that British manufacturers could supply the admiralty with leather of British make equal in price and appearance, and more than equal in durability to foreign leather.

In reply to the deputation Mr. Macnamara explained that the sailor got his first boots free, any replacements being paid for out of his own pocket, and it was a significant fact that when he came to replace his first issue he bought his boots elsewhere, as he preferred an easier upper than that provided in the regulation boots.

It had, moreover, been found from the tenders received that British uppers were from 2½d. to 4d. higher in price than foreign ones, and he must take his stand on Mr. Balfour's declaration, in 1891, that it was wrong for the government to buy in the most expensive market at the cost of the general taxpayer when they could get the goods they required at a cheaper rate from abroad. He was, however, prepared to meet British firms so far as to have two alternative sealed patterns, one with a foreign and the other with an English upper.

MOTOR VANS USED TO CARRY MAILS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The postmaster-general in his last report stated that during last year improved motor mail services were inaugurated between London and Birmingham, London and Portsmouth, and Warrington and Burnley. It is understood that further developments are under consideration.

As far back as 1898 trials were made for the transport of mails by motor, but owing to the heavy cost it was then hardly practicable. In 1906, however, there were 35 services performed by the motor vans, 14 more services being put on in 1907, the following year increasing its number by 10. Now there are 120 services, and it is possible that during the current year the number of motor van services will be nearly, if not quite, doubled.

IRISH BANKS SHOW INCREASED EARNING POWER IN HALF YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ire.—The half yearly shareholders' meetings of the principal Irish banks have shown increased earning powers and a satisfactory state of business. They have all added to their reserve funds, against depreciation of securities and have maintained or increased their dividends.

The chairman of the National Bank made some interesting remarks on the financial and industrial progress of Ireland in the last six months. As to agriculture, reports show that the half year has been exceptionally good for graziers and farmers and up to the end of June the cattle trade was most flourishing. For a long time past the harvest prospects have not been so promising as they are at present.

He noted with interest that in spite of the industrial unrest during that time and the happenings at home and abroad the fall in the value of gilt-edged securities was but slight. He also had confidence that there would be a revival of market activity and a recovery in the price of stocks and bonds.

The outcome of the operations of their bank had been satisfactory and its progress healthy.

BOYS GO INTO NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Of the 246 boys who left the Royal Hospital schools, Greenwich, during the year, eight have become artificers, 175 bluejackets and 40 Royal marines.

DR. GEORGE ERNEST MORRISON WELCOME AS GUIDE OF CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The telegram announcing the appointment of Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the correspondent of the Times in Peking, as political adviser to the President of the Chinese republic, has been received not only with pleasure in China but with interest throughout the world.

Dr. Morrison is an Australian, having been born in Geelong. He was educated at the universities in Melbourne and in Edinburgh, and has had more than the usual share of adventures which fall to a single man. He was an early pioneer in New Guinea; he walked across Australia from the gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne in 1882; from Shanghai to Rangoon in 1894; and finally from Stre-

JOURNALISTS SHOW THEIR APPRECIATION OF SIR EDWARD COOK



(Reproduced by permission of Messrs. Cassell & Co., Ltd.)

SIR EDWARD COOK
From an old photograph

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The banquet given by the press to Sir Edward Cook, was an expression of the respect of journalists of all parties and types for a man who has done more almost than any other to maintain the greatest traditions of journalism in the United Kingdom.

Sir Edward Cook is a Brightonian, and was educated at one of the greatest of English public schools, Winchester, and at New College, Oxford. He began his public life as secretary for the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and his journalistic career as a contributor to the Pall Mall Gazette, under the editorship of Lord Morley. When Mr. Stead succeeded Lord Morley as editor, Mr. Cook succeeded Mr. Stead, and when, in turn, Mr. Stead severed his connection with it, to start the Review of Reviews, Mr. Cook became editor-in-chief.

Then came the sale of the paper to Mr. Astor, and Mr. Cook, unable to sacrifice his own opinions with those of the paper, resigned the editorial chair, and, at the request of Sir George Newnes, became the first editor of the Westminster Gazette. From the Westminster Gazette he moved to Bouverie street as editor of the Daily News and when he left that paper it was to write the daily editorial of the Chronicle. Sir Edward, as he has now become, has finally severed his connection with journalism, and the banquet at the Hotel Cecil marked the pleasure of his fellow journalists at the title conferred upon him as well as their regret at losing him from their ranks.

When Sir Edward was assistant editor of the Pall Mall Gazette he delighted the readers of the paper with his extraordinary knowledge of and insight into Ruskin's writings, and later his Life of Ruskin gained, not only by the fitness of its execution, but by the excellence of its execution, the first place amongst the biographies of the great critic. Today Sir Edward is engaged in another biography, that of Florence Nightingale; whilst his magnificent handbook to the pictures of the national gallery is the delight of everybody who has occasion to visit the gallery.

HERTFORD CASTLE RENTED

(Special to the Monitor)

HERTFORD.—Lord Salisbury has rented Hertford castle and its grounds, consisting of five acres, to Hertford Corporation for a term of 75 years at an annual rental of half a crown. A new entrance to the castle grounds has been made in the middle of the town for the benefit of the inhabitants, the gates of which are the gift of Osmond McMullen. The ceremony of opening the gates of the castle was performed by Lord Salisbury with a golden key presented to him by the corporation. His lordship was also presented with a silver model of the castle.

CAPE MAIL CONTRACT HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY SIR DAVID GRAAFF

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Sir David Graaff, South African minister of posts and telegraphs, who has just left for South Africa, has, during his absence from that country, not only satisfactorily arranged the question of the cape mail contract with Sir Owen Phillips, but has also had important conferences with Mr. Churchill on the subject of naval defense, in so far as it affects South Africa.

It is generally known that some little time ago the Union government put forward a proposal to build a fleet of seven fast vessels for the cape mail service, these vessels to be convertible if and when required into armed cruisers. The conclusion of the contract with the Union Castle line, however, has rendered unnecessary the building of this fleet, and has naturally somewhat altered the situation.

It is probable, therefore, that the conversations which Sir David Graaff has had with the first lord of the admiralty will have dealt with this subject, and it is not unlikely that arrangements may have been made for the use of the Union Castle boats as armed cruisers, should the necessity arise.

ARCHDUKES ARE RETIRING FROM AUSTRIAN ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The resignation of the Emperor of Austria's son-in-law, the Archduke Francis Salvator, from the command of the Vienna cavalry division in May last has been followed by the resignation of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, commanding the infantry division at Linz, while the Archduke Eugene, one of the army inspectors, has obtained a year's leave.

The clerical paper, the Weltblatt, states that the Archdukes Friedrich, commander of the Landwehr, and Leopold Salvator, inspector of artillery, likewise intend shortly to resign their posts. These resignations are generally accredited to disagreements with the Heir Apparent Franz Ferdinand.

CUSTOM HOUSE FOR KARACHI

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India.—The government of India has sanctioned the construction of a new custom house for Karachi at a cost of Rs. 700,000. The consulting architect to government has been asked to submit detailed drawings and it is expected that the new building will be a worthy companion of the imposing structure which is being erected to serve as the headquarters of the Karachi Port Trust.

TRAVEL

Cunard Line

Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool
LACONIA, Aug. 20, 3:30 P. M.
FRANCONIA, Sept. 3, Oct. 1.
New York—Fishguard—Liverpool
MAURETANIA, Aug. 21.
CARONIA, Aug. 24.
*Calls at Queenstown.
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THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HOME FORUM

AUTHOR HERO TO HIS VALET

WHAT should be a very unusual book is the biographical estimate of the French writer, Guy de Maupassant, by his valet, Francois. One is reminded a little of the relations of Boswell to his Johnson, in excerpts printed in Current Literature, which show how De Maupassant took pains to inform himself of what his faithful attendant was thinking and to point out to him how he might improve himself in various ways. One scene cited shows Francois taking the part of his fellow servants against another great French writer who, he avers, exaggerated terribly in describing the peccadilloes of people in that walk of life. De Maupassant is evidently impressed by his valet's good word for his friends, and agrees that it is wrong for a powerful writer to stamp honest working folk with faults unfairly.

De Maupassant said once: "You understand, Francois, to see and to distinguish, the eye must be educated; therefore when you look you must notice everything; never be content with want of precision; you must give time for the eye to define and to follow out those things which are but faintly visible. It is only by slow and patient practice that you can make your eyes do all the

work they are capable of. Even the greatest painters must give themselves trouble, a great deal of trouble, to educate their eyes, and make them really useful."

"Then," adds Francois, "he took out his little green pocketbook and wrote three notes on it, the only ones I saw him write down in the course of 10 years. He always wrote from memory, and hardly ever hesitated; his marvelous memory was of the greatest use to him."

Stoves in China

China has given its very name to wares of a dainty and artistic fashion, and this reminds one how much civilization is indebted to the strange land of the east which even yet we are hardly beginning to understand, for all its remarkable and sudden modernizing. The following note taken from the New Era is a sign, however, of the trend it has taken: Perhaps some day we no longer shall be getting our dainty egg-shell cups from the orient but our very kitchen ranges and steam radiators for they are all sure to be of a more graceful pattern than some of the ones now in use in the western world. In China they are now producing fairly good stoves so cheaply that it is difficult to sell in competition stoves made elsewhere. The Chinese stove factories use American stoves, as a rule, for patterns, and so closely imitate them that the name of the American manufacturer frequently appears upon the Chinese stove, and the difference between the two articles is hardly perceptible, though the native product is not quite as smooth in appearance. As the winter climate in some districts is severe and coal is comparatively cheap, there is a considerable demand for stoves.

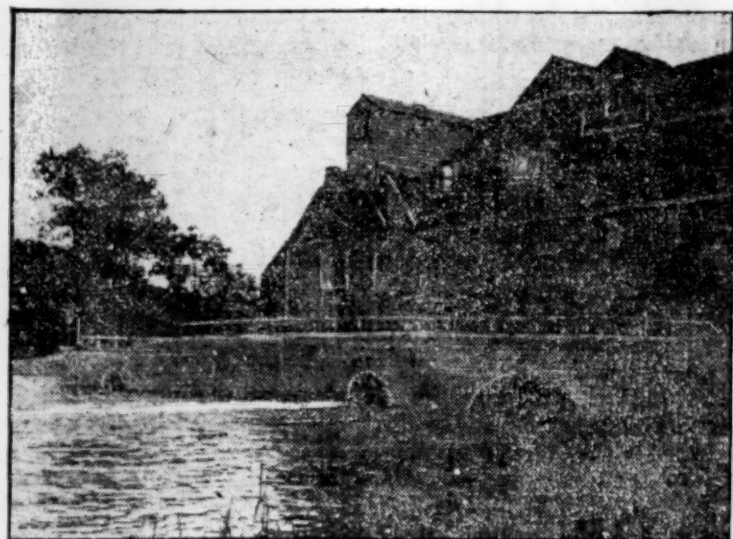
Pleasant Sounds

Pleasant it is to hear the sound of rattling rain upon the roof, ceaselessly falling through the night from the clouds that pass so far aloof;

Pleasant it is to hear the sound of the village clock that strikes the hour, dropping its notes like drops of rain from the darknesses of the tower.

—Henry W. Longfellow (impromptu verse in his diary).

RIVER OF CHAUCER'S VERSE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
MILL ON THE CAM, NEAR CAMBRIDGE, ENG.

ONE of the most picturesque bits of old world scenery close to Cambridge is to be found where the road from Trumpington to Grantchester crosses the Cam. At a date somewhere between 1380 and 1400 Chaucer wrote:

"At Trompington not far fro Grant-
bridge
There goth a broke, and over that a
brige,
Upon the whiche broke there stant a
mell,
And this is very soth as I you tell."

The present mill is the modern representative of Chaucer's mill, which stood somewhat higher up the river, its

foundations being still visible so it is said, under the water. Some think these lines afford evidence that Chaucer visited Cambridge, but on the other hand it is pointed out that in his day Trumpington was an important place, so that he could hardly have failed to know of its existence and of its proximity to the fens, which he also mentions. The Cam flowing out under the bridge has a livelier air here where it is a "yet unacademic stream" than lower down where Milton's words fitly describe it:

"Next Camus, reverend sire, went foot-
ing slow
His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge."

Unhurried, Unworried

Let me but live my life from year to year,
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
With forward ease and unreluctant soul;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that . . . travels on
With cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or down,
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Origin of Tommy Atkins

Readers of Kipling sometimes have tried to learn exactly why "Tommy Atkins," and the new Oxford dictionary settles the question for United States folk who might otherwise not know. The New York Post reviewing the latest volume of the dictionary notes the history of that world-renowned personage who stands in the file as Thomas Atkins, but is more generally known and sung as "Tommy." Mr. Atkins seems to have been created by the English war office, which in 1815 pitched upon him as it might have pitched upon John Doe or John Smith, and inserted his name in the model form of a cavalry soldier's book: "Thomas Atkins, private, No. 6 troop, sixth regiment of dragoons." In 1837 he appears again in "Form No. 2, No. 55." Finally, after a long, merely nominal existence, he emerges as vigorous as John Bull, is criticized by the "Times newspaper," and is defended by Mr. Kipling.

MORNING GLORIES AND THEIR KIN

HE was a poet indeed who first bestowed the name morning-glory on the plants of genus Ipomoea. They rejoice in the morning and the morning in them. With the exception of yellow and its derivatives they appear to exhaust nature's palette. The richest royal purple grades into violet, lavender and blue; crimson into various shades of lake and pink, and finally pure, snowy whites. The large funnel-form or salver-form

corolla is nearly entire or but slightly lobed, and from the shallow notches extend toward the bottom of the flower bands of a different shade than the general ground color. The calyx, unlike that of the large pink bind-weed, convolvulus sepium, has no external bracts, which in that plant represent, as it were, an outer calyx.

The foliage of the morning glory is heart-shaped, writes William W. Bailey in the Providence Journal, and continues: The wild potato-vine or man-of-the-earth, Ipomoea pandurata, is a smooth or nearly smooth perennial, trailing or sometimes even twining. The leaves are sometimes fiddle-shaped. The flowers open funnel-form, are white and purple in the tube, and the stout stems arise from a huge root which often weighs 10 or 20 pounds.

A section of Ipomoea, known as Quamoclit, contains the pretty cypress vine of gardens, with delicate pinnately-parted leaves, of which the divisions are almost thread-like. The narrow corolla is scarlet or white, and it is from South America. A quite similar but lighter-colored species prevails on river banks in the middle West and South.

Cologne and Colonial

Frank Miles Day, the architect, desired to illustrate at the T-Square Club a piece of architectural ignorance. "Why," he said, "it was as bad as the woman who listened to a lecture on the Cologne cathedral, and at the end shook the lecturer's hand and said: 'Oh, thank you, sir, for your illuminating remarks. I often wondered where our colonial architecture came from. Now, of course, I see it comes from Cologne.'"

"I understand that manager is paying fabulous salaries to his leading singers." "Not fabulous," replied the cynical press agent, "fictitious."—Washington Star.

Beholding the exteriors of cities and of men I was deceived with shadows; my life took no hold upon that which is deep and true.—David Grayson.

GOOD MOTIVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT HAS been said of the word motive that it is one of the most important in the English language. Underlying, as it does, all action, this estimate of the word is doubtless correct. The importance of motive is clearly set forth by the author of the Christian Science text-book in the significant statement that "there is more life and immortality in one good motive and

act than in all the blood which ever flowed through mortal veins and simulated a corporeal sense of life" (Science and Health, p. 376). A startling statement is it not? Yet when analyzed it becomes self-evidently true.

Christian Science teaches and proves that there is no action apart from Mind. This scientific conclusion is confirmed by advanced thought among physicists. It therefore becomes necessary in order to have harmonious or healthful action, to have behind it right thinking or good motive. Thus it will be seen that motive is the mainspring of all human existence and is therefore the keynote of every situation. From this connection dawn the necessity and vital importance of knowing how to possess right motives. It is here that Christian Science is of inestimable aid to mortals. It teaches them what God is, what His laws are and shows what constitutes divine activity. It also shows the imperative necessity of expressing this divine truth in righteous human activity to the end that "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." In order that this may be accomplished it is apparent that motive must always be in line with divine will. "Right motives," Mrs. Eddy says, "give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action" (Science and Health, p. 454). So then the true motive of human life is to express the divine nature. Indeed, it may be definitely affirmed that any and all human activities which do not have this purpose are valueless in the true sense.

Art, literature, the drama, unless they enable one to approach nearer the divine ideal are but rubbish and wasters of time and energy. The talent of the world is learning this lesson and is already beginning to feel the effects of a newly awakened consciousness. How helpful it will be when the majority of workers have but a single motive and that to express and to aid each other to express the divine character! When this motive is woven and interwoven into all the woof and warp of human existence, then the business of life will be to glorify God and the result will be the manifestation of the sons of God.

Think how much happiness, satisfaction and joy will come to the artist, writer and singer to realize that every stroke of the brush, every sentence, every note, every word is aiding in uplifting some brother who is seeking his Father's house. Then surely will life be worth while and purposeless existence, a prime cause of human misery, will vanish.

When a man acts from the standpoint that right motive must enter into all things it dignifies and ennobles the smallest detail of life. Hitherto commonplace duties become an opportunity for advancement and engender gratitude and contentment where before impatience and dissatisfaction may have reigned.

If one's motives are right one need not worry about outward acts nor what others may think of them. Right motives adhered to regardless of criticism or censure will finally be justified, for such is the vital nature of the law of right which always triumphs over the wrong. On this point the Scriptures declare, "All things work together for good to them that love God." True progress is made only by watching one's motives, a task not difficult if one abides by the rules of Christian Science. Since thought is the source of all activity he is indeed fortunate who understands its origin, action and effect. Scientific reasoning is essential to detecting the erroneous

ous mortal beliefs back of all human discord and precedes their destruction. Let one who may be in doubt as to any action or course of procedure ask himself, "What is my motive in this matter?" and he will soon clearly understand the situation and know the right course from the wrong. The cultivation of right motives will speedily annihilate all enmity and human friction and mortals will begin to understand somewhat of the nature of the kingdom of heaven. Truly it is a very simple way to abolish mortal strife and struggle. This was the way of Jesus, who, while others were struggling with the problems of the flesh, spoke of his own experience in that beautiful and encouraging declaration as recorded by Matthew, "For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

Comprehensive Survey

The power of apprehension by vision varies greatly in different persons, even in such a simple act as the enumeration of different objects. Most of us can tell, for instance, whether in a group of dots on a paper there are four or five, without counting them, but if in a larger group we were asked to tell whether there were 25 or 26, we should have to count. And yet there are authentic cases on record where a person was able to recognize the number of as many as 60 objects, merely by glancing at the group. When we pass on to a more complex act, like reading, there is equal diversity. The child of old had to spell out his words, letter by letter; if trained by modern methods, he recognizes each word, without spelling it. Most of us read by taking in several words at a time.—Literary Digest.

INSPIRATION OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

IT IS important in examining the literature of any land to remember that the men acclaimed great by their fellow countrymen really view the underlying ideals of the people—else they would not be acclaimed. One great reason for studying literature is that we may understand and love the people through understanding their best thought. Wherever a great book is written, there, to be sure, is the atmosphere of thought and the general social conditions which permit it to be written and set forth to the world.

Lowell placed Wordsworth fifth in the succession of the greatest English poets, and it is significant that the poem for which Wordsworth is best known the world over is the "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality." This is the poem

which has reached the common heart everywhere. The "Ode to Duty" and "The Happy Warrior" are probably the other two best known of his poems. Here again the high thinking which he praised is recognized and honored by his countrymen and by all who have loved his writings.

Milton was the last of the greatest English poets before Wordsworth, if we accept Lowell's classification; and his theme, too, was man's striving back to a heavenly perfection which he instinctively feels is his own. All Milton's poetry is full of this noble assurance of God as the Father of man and while today we dismiss much of his "great argument" as fallacious imagery, its "height" does not overtop what earnest men know and aspire to in their inward life.

Shakespeare was before Milton and he declares human experience as no one else has done—the good and the bad—the working out of the self-deceiving errors, the victory of what is noble and of good report. There is a deep moral earnestness underlying all that Shakespeare wrote.

Spenser preceded Shakespeare, with his great poem extolling a queen (1590) who was warrior and statesman and womanly inspiration all in one, setting forth what a queen indeed should be. It sounded again the high praise of womanhood which we find so clear in Shakespeare, giving another clue to the English thought. In the "Faery Queen," Una is the type of the church, assailed by many foes, but preserved at every turn of events, and protected by the queen.

Chaucer is the first of great English poets. In his chief work, "The Canterbury Tales," he chooses as his scene a religious pilgrimage. Though his stories are of everyday life in the main, some of them take the form of religious legend or history and prove that these things interested the people of his time.

The crowning glory of English literature is of course the English Bible. Wycklif, who is called the "morning star of the reformation," translated the Gospels about 1380. The manuscripts were widely circulated. A large price was paid for even a few sheets of the copies, and a load of hay was paid for permission to read it for a certain period one hour a day. Wycklif is called "the father of English prose." In 1380 came the "Canterbury Tales," the great work of Chaucer, who is said to have fixed the language as a vehicle of literature; but it was the work of Wycklif that first broke through the darkness of the time, and gave the people the right to their own—their own language, their own religious ideal.

Tyndale's New Testament was printed for the first time at Worms in 1525, whether he had fled for the protection afforded by the enthusiasm for Luther. Copies were sent to England in every kind of queer disguise. Thus we note that this work came before Spenser, Shakespeare and Milton, and it is of course the direct source of the beauties of the final authorized version of the Bible, published in 1611, in both Milton's

Harp that I love—what silver note
Sings through the world; what old re-
note
Strange cadences of far-off time
Ring like forgotten fairy chime
Up from the hollow, o'er the hill
When the sweet childhood voices trill!
—Baltimore Sun.

and Shakespeare's time. Thus the chief formative influences in the language seem to have been directly traceable to the setting forth of the Scriptures so that the people might read and understand. Everywhere the greatness of English literature has been permeated by this spiritual ideal of the people. The same source of inspiration is clearly seen in the great works of English literature that have originated in America.

Science

And

Health

With

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ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL

PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year \$5.00

Daily, six months 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave., and Adams St., Chicago.
European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

That Quiet Home at Nazareth

WE OWE far more to that quiet home at Nazareth than some of us may be ready to acknowledge. Paul was a native of Tarsus—no mean city. It was a place like Glasgow, the seat of a wide commerce. Paul was a city boy, bred among city streets, familiar with crowds since he had eyes to see. And though the gardens of a Roman city were very beautiful in their arrangement, yet gardens and fountains are a sorry substitute for the lone glen and the silence of the hills. But in the providence of God Jesus was a country child. . . . And it was there that Jesus spent his boyhood—keen-eyed, quick-hearted, loving all God's creatures, moving, as if at home, where all was beautiful, and praying because he loved it all. That is the note which you detect at once when you come to the public ministry of Jesus. Other teachers elaborate their parables; but with him they come welling up out of the heart. They were his heritage from the quiet days of Nazareth when he had watched and loved and understood. It was his manhood recalling in the strife the music that had charmed him as a child.—G. H. Morrison in the Chautauquan.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Butterfly Farms

It is perhaps not a matter of general knowledge that in England there are at least three farms devoted entirely to the cultivation of butterflies and moths. On these farms there are plantations of birches and other trees on which the larval insects feed, protected from titmice and sparrows by muslin with which the branches of the tree are swathed. Fully grown butterflies in captivity are kept in hothouses, confined in cages and mosquito nets. In the same hothouses are grown the flowers on which the prisoners feed. Butterflies in captivity are known to become quite tame, coming to the call of their keeper. High prices are sometimes given for rare moths, as much as £20 being given for the tiger moth. Eggs of the hawk moth are sold at 4d a dozen whilst those of the grown lappet moth command as much as 4s. for the same number.

Ostrich Team

None but very fleet horses can overtake the ostrich upon the desert. His strength enables him to carry a man upon his back and yet travel with remarkable speed. Upon a few occasions there have been exhibition races between a horse and an ostrich, each hitched to a racing sulky, and honors were usually divided. Yet it must be confessed that the ostrich is not strictly suitable for driving purposes, says one writing in St. Nicholas magazine. His stride at full speed is a trifle over 20 feet, and this

Picture Puzzle



What kind of hat?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Erratic.

Pretty Ducklings

Most children know the story of the ugly duckling, who was laughed at by all his pretty brothers and sisters who did not know that he was a little cygnet, which is the name for a baby swan. But by and by he grew up and became a beautiful bird with broad white wings and a lovely curving neck, far more beautiful than any of the rest of them. There are boats on the pond in Boston that have figures in the shape of big swans so that they are known everywhere as the swan boats. Even grown up people like to ride on the swan boats. In a window in Boston just now there is a very pretty display. It is a little garden with a pond in the middle and bushes all around. On the pond are splashing and diving about, what do you suppose? Why, real little ducklings. They are so little and funny and yellow, and they float along so oddly on their queer web feet that one has to laugh at them though they are by no means ugly ducklings. There is a little bridge from the land down into the water, that of slopes and has bits of board tacked across it so that the ducklings can easily walk up and down it. When they wish to go out on the bank for a while the little things swim up to this bridge or gangway, as it would be called on a ship, and solemnly climb up it. They do not try to scramble up the steep sides of the big pan that makes the pond. They always turn to the right place to get out easily. Some of the ducks are very tiny and others are larger. But they are all growing very fast.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, August 16, 1912

"Unearned Increment" Illustrated

WHEN Henry George, in "Progress and Poverty" more than a generation ago, talked of "unearned increment" what he said fell mostly upon unhearing ears. Somehow or other, even those who at that time were professed students of economics failed to grasp his full meaning. The country, for one thing, did not, in the early '80s, have so many or such striking illustrations to offer of the meaning of the term. Illustrations at the present time are practically without number and some of them are impressive in the extreme. The founder of an American family, whose name is familiar to all, left an estate consisting mainly of landed property on Manhattan island valued at \$40,000,000. Most of its value accrued during his lifetime from the increase of Manhattan island's population and business. Through five generations this estate has been frequently divided, but two branches of the family holding the bulk of it today are represented to be worth at least \$300,000,000. The greater part of this has come to these heirs through unearned increment. They have done nothing worth mentioning, beyond reinvesting the increment, to increase its value. It has been increased altogether by what others have done: by the continued growth of Manhattan island.

Some of the youngest legatees of a recent will in this family have become heirs to several millions each. In one case it is expected that the inheritance will double in value before the beneficiary becomes of age; in another case the inheritance, through the minority of the heir, is expected to quintuple in size. In neither case will the heirs or their trustees have done anything to earn this increment. It will simply have grown upon their hands as a consequence of the progress all around them.

The other day in Chicago a valuation of \$2,000,000 was put upon a lot that sold for \$275 in 1843. This valuation had nothing whatever to do with improvements. A block in the same city that in 1850 sold for \$10,000 is now valued at \$25,000,000, aside from all improvements. This means an increase in sixty years of 250,000 per cent. The owners of this land have done nothing to it or for it in the three score of years that could thus marvelously increase its value. It is the same square of land now that it was in 1850, except that while it was then part of the area of a small town it is now embraced within the business center of a great city. It has not made the city, or done anything toward making the city. It simply happened to be in the city and the growth of the city has made it worth 2500 times more in 1912 than it was worth in 1850. Toward this growth the fertility of the American West, the opportunities opened up by the development and expansion of the American republic, and the needs, energies, ambitions, activities and industries of the world at large have been the principal, in fact, the sole contributors. The world's progress has created, the individual owners of the land have gathered, the increment.

There are those—and their number increases yearly—who believe that a system which permits this is lacking in the primal elements of the square deal. They believe that if all were to share equitably in the fruits of the world's progress, no such accumulations of unearned increment could accrue to individuals. As a remedy, these people propose that land—the only stable form of property, the only real property—shall bear the sole burden of taxation, and the plans by which they propose to put this single taxation system into operation is worthy of the thought of all good citizens.

Boston's Tax Rate

Boston's tax rate for the coming year is to be as it was last year, namely, \$16.40 per thousand. Increased valuations, discovery of more personal property subject to assessment, and withholding of certain large expenditures authorized but not begun, have made this possible notwithstanding an increased assessment on the city for state expenditures—the latter a trend that is as certain and seemingly irreversible as a glacier's glide seaward. In so far as a city is a purchaser of goods it meets the same problem that is met by an individual face to face with costlier expenditure. Food for inmates of municipal institutions rises in price, be the purchasing agents as honest as the men Diogenes sought in vain. Salaried employees and day-laborers base claims for higher pay on increased cost of living. To meet conditions of this kind and solve them without making the taxpayer seem to pay more than he has been paying requires administrative skill; and it is an acute problem that community officials everywhere are wrestling with.

One inevitable result of the process of making current income meet rising standards of efficient city administration will be increased insistence that law be impartially enforced, and that assessors and collectors be backed up in their efforts to get at wealth that now dodges taxation. Mayor Fitzgerald is quite right in his specific allusions to recent cases where posthumous appraisals of properties have revealed most glaring contrasts between values sworn to before assessors and securities discovered by the process of probate. Equalization of burden bearing is the goal of all makers of taxation policies; and there are conditions in Boston, with respect both to concentrated holdings of real estate in the heart of its business district and also as to escape of personal property from taxation by residents who claim domicile in rural towns, which call for illumination and frank discussion.

LOCOMOTIVE whistling is being stopped in various communities by local ordinance, but no attempt has been made as yet to compel the milkmen serving apartment houses to wear carpet slippers.

BECAUSE of a limited herring catch on the coast of Maine this year the price of imported sardines in American-made tin boxes will probably be higher next season.

THE prospects are good, at all events, for lower-price brooms, but as soon as they become cheap and common, people will be content with nothing less than vacuum cleaners.

WHEN the Panama canal is finished, there will be \$15,000,000 worth of machinery for sale in the zone. Bids may be sent in even now.

A CLEVER American versifier has recently admitted an annual income of not less than \$5000 a year from poetry that is wholly contemporaneous in theme and in fame. There is a resourceful woman with a sense of humor, much wit and also skill in versification who is known to have 50 per cent more revenue than this sum from favoring American periodical editors. There is a poet in Greater Boston who admits having wholly escaped even the slightest glimpse of the wolf at the door while with popular verse he has been accumulating a comfortable property that has to be measured in five figures. Last, but not least, it is now announced that James Whitcomb Riley, who only recently presented his home city with a library building, has given his favorite amanuensis a \$50,000 wedding gift. All of which evidence is cited as showing that conditions for the poet have much changed since the American masses read British authors and the British masses read American authors in pirated editions, and few, if any, versifiers were able to keep out of debtors' courts by sale of their rhymes.

But times have changed. Copyright legislation approximates the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule more than it used to. There is a vastly increased reading constituency, created by the schools and nourished by a multiplied host of journals, for which clever and sentimental verse is required. A quatrain today, if by an author with a famous name, brings as much cash to its writer as an epic did to a singer of an earlier day. Burns was a poet of democracy, who came from the soil and kept near it and found his themes among common folk. But how limited his chance for popular pecuniary reward compared with Riley, the Hoosier poet, so much like Burns in many ways.

Abolition of the Pension Agencies

THE American people will be pleased, and properly so, over the final concession of the Senate to the House in the matter of abolishing the pension agencies. The two branches of the National Legislature have been at variance on this question for ten years. In 1902, the House, then Republican, undertook to legislate the pension agencies out of existence in the interest of economy, but the Senate interposed objections and succeeded in retaining them. Since then attacks upon the agencies, recognized generally to be unnecessary and expensive appendages, have been desultory in the main up to the convening of the present session. The Democratic leaders took up the matter determinedly with the framing of the present pension appropriation bill, and, although the usual tactics were employed by the Senate—claims being made to the effect that the veterans and their dependents would suffer, etc.—it finally became clear that, to insure the passage of the pension bill at all, the eighteen agencies must go.

We believe the efficiency of the pension bureau will rather be improved than impaired by the change. Consolidation is a better word than abolition in this connection. The work will be centralized in Washington and carried on more compactly. A very considerable annual saving will result from the closing of the branches. Meanwhile, consideration is to be shown the employees of the suspended offices. Those who so desire may obtain positions in the classified civil service in Washington.

Satisfaction which the public will derive from all this will be due to the step which it marks toward the abandonment of the old and vicious idea that government offices and situations, whether called for by exigencies of the public service or not, must be created and maintained for certain persons or certain classes of persons. The government cannot be fairly charged with ingratitude toward those who have served the country. Its pension allowances are on a scale of generosity unparalleled in the world's history. There are honest differences of opinion as to the wisdom of this practically unsparing generosity, but public sentiment would rather have the government err on the side of liberality than on the side of economy in dealing with its pensioners. On the other hand, the aggregate is so stupendous that there is, and can be, no justification for making the operation of the bureau which dispenses the nation's benevolences an unnecessary and extravagant charge against the revenues. Pensions are one thing, places are another. The provision consolidating the eighteen branch pension offices in Washington is another step in the direction of improved methods of federal administration.

NEW YORK CITY is earnestly considering what it may best do with relation to the high cost of living problem. It is face to face with the great question of distribution, and in this are involved many others equally perplexing; but it is facing the situation courageously and with the hope that something in the nature of a satisfactory solution will be reached. Before it at present are two propositions involving the expenditure of large sums of money upon what, in the very nature of the case, must be experiments. One proposal, for instance, is to the effect that the city shall construct a great wholesale market south of little West Twelfth street and west of Greenwich street, at a cost of \$8,000,000, and, in connection with it, a marginal freight railway along the waterfront from Sixtieth street to the Battery, with a spur running into and feeding the market, at an additional cost of \$10,000,000. Another proposal contemplates the construction of nine terminal warehouses at different points along the west side, each to be connected with piers by means of overhead railways which would cross West street, the expenditure required being \$25,000,000.

There is a disposition in New York, among many of those who are striving to eliminate the waste occasioned by the present system of distributing foodstuffs, to do away with the wholesaler on the ground that he is an unnecessary middleman. These would bring the producer and the retailer into direct contact, and, with this end in view, are inclined to favor the establishment of great retail markets only. One of the commissioners appointed by the mayor to inquire into the entire matter, Lawrence L. Driggs, takes the position that there must be wholesalers if the community is to avoid depending upon the retailer's scanty store. He holds that if the central market terminal cheapens the cost of farm produce to the wholesaler, he can sell more cheaply to the retailer, who, in turn, can sell more cheaply to the consumer.

Here it would seem to be legitimate to raise the point that the municipality itself might become the wholesaler. This would be coming pretty close to paternalism, but are not all the solutions

An Author's Largess

offered recently for the elimination of the waste between the producer and the consumer tinged more or less in the same way? How, it may be asked, are we to turn from the present individualistic system of distribution to a communal system without becoming paternalistic? If it is more important that the wage-earners of the great city shall obtain the products of the soil at reasonable prices than it is that any economic system, no matter how time-honored, shall survive, then individualism in the food-supply service should, and, in fact, must, be abandoned. But care must be taken that this change shall not come with shocks or jolts. It cannot come suddenly. It cannot be brought about simply by the building of costly warehouses and railroads. When these were all in readiness the people for whom they were intended might not use them. Such reforms must come, as all great reforms are coming, through education and evolution.

It is interesting and educational, to take note just at present, as calmly and impartially as may be, of the various phases of the American beef question. For instance, while a number of wholesalers in one part of the country are denouncing the Taft administration for the alleged reason that it is afraid of the packers, Attorney-General Wickersham, in another part of the country is asking consideration and sympathy and support for the Taft administration because it has prosecuted the corporations, the packers among them. On the other hand his colleague in the cabinet, Secretary Wilson, does not hesitate to say that the farmers of the country are directly to blame for the present high prices of meat.

To this a person described in the despatches as "one of the most prominent feeders of Illinois" sets up an emphatic denial. Beef is high, he says, because feed for beef is high. It is worth while to listen to him. Says he: "The farmers of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri will not turn to beef-making while they can get present prices for hay, oats and corn. . . . The cost of fattening beef is becoming prohibitive. Cattle I marketed in Chicago last week cost by the hundredweight 85 cents more to finish than in the previous year. . . . Nothing can stimulate beef-making but cheap feed, and that is improbable, consequently the consumer must become reconciled to high prices."

This is much easier said than done, yet if this beef-feeder judges the situation correctly, "the real pinch of scarcity has yet to be felt, and the American public will have access to less beef before it is available in much larger quantities." The quotations at Chicago seem to bear him out. A few days ago we referred editorially to the fact that the \$10-per-hundred point for beef had been reached, and passed. On Wednesday prime steers went up to \$10.50, and it is expected that before the advance is checked they will go to \$11.

But is there no rift, or sign of rift, in the clouds? There is. The corn crop is going to be the biggest the country has ever known. All of the states of the middle West are going to have, from present appearances, tremendous yields. Missouri, a great beef-fattening state, is particularly favored. Meat prices should eventually come down, but this will only be when the young beeves of today have been fattened on the cheaper feed; it will not be until after the presidential election, and in the meantime the high price of beef may be expected to play a prominent part in the campaign.

Curbstone Oratory Here and in England

RECENT suppression by the Chicago police of street assemblies, alleged to be disorderly and incendiary, gives occasion once more for discussion of the proper attitude of the law and its representatives toward curbstome oratory and orators. Chicago has had more than its share of experience with both, but no American or English city of considerable proportions has been exempt from the problem in police management for which they are responsible. In nearly all large cities of the two countries named, the curbstome orator has become a familiar character in recent years. Usually he confines himself to economic questions. Frequently, as in general election years, he launches into politics. Mostly, he keeps well within the bounds of the legitimate; now and then his eloquence exceeds them; sometimes it becomes heated to the point of inflammability, draws crowds, creates disturbance, provokes riot and demands the attention of the police.

It is at this latter point that mistakes in dealing with the problem are most likely to be made. In England this was recognized long ago, and in that country now the authorities interfere with the curbstome orator only when some other course is impossible. One of the greatest safeguards of order in England is the national antipathy to repression, the national love of freedom of speech. It is not necessary for the restless or the discontented in England to seek secret places of meeting. So long as they confine themselves to talk they are privileged to talk to their heart's content. Hyde Park is the great safety valve of London and every English city provides some place in which oratory upon any subject may flow freely.

Several American cities have adopted practically the same course. Vent has been given on Boston Common to many agitations that if denied exploitation in the open air might have resulted in damaging explosions. New York has in recent years been very tolerant of the curbstome orator. Chicago formerly gave the lake front over to eloquence as freely as San Francisco once gave the sand lots, and would have continued this wise policy down to the present time had it not been for the Haymarket affair. The feeling is prevalent in that city now that in the long run it will be much better, notwithstanding the Haymarket affair, to return to the old custom of permitting the agitator to agitate until either he quits voluntarily or has succeeded in convincing the public that he deserves its more serious attention. It is recognized that he must be kept within reasonable bounds, that he must not obstruct street traffic, that he must not create disorder, but on the other hand it is felt that if the authorities are to err at all it will be far better that they err on the side of personal liberty. In dealing with this problem, we believe, good natured common sense on the part of the authorities contributes far more than any display of force toward the maintenance of public tranquillity.

THEY are having quite a time of it at New Haven trying to find a name for the new football stands. Of course, plain Football Stands would never do, being simple English.

THE city council of Indianapolis now proposes to investigate the Indianapolis city market. Yes, it is the same city market; nothing has changed but the times.